

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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NEW SERIES No. 4870

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1905.

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1905.

— 1905 —

號二十月六年一十

313 PER ANNUM, SINGLE COPY, 15 CENTS.

Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP " 18,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED " 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND " 9,720,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
TOKIO, NEW YORK,
NAGASAKI, HONOLULU,
LYONS, SHANGHAI,
SAN FRANCISCO, NEWCHANG,
BOMBAY, MUMBAI,
TIENTSIN, PORT ARTHUR,
PEKING, CHEFOO,
Kobe, DALNY,
LONDON.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND
SMITHS BANK, LD.

HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent
per Annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

TAKAO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1905. [20]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$18,000,000
Sterling Reserve \$18,000,000
Silver Reserve \$5,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROFIT \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
H. A. W. SLADE, Esq., Chairman.
A. HAUPT, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Hon. C. W. DICKSON, Esq.,
E. GOETS, Esq.,
G. H. MEDHURST, Esq.,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
F. SALLINGER, Esq.,
Hon. R. S. SHAWAN,
N. A. SIEBS, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
HONGKONG—J. R. M. SMITH.
MANAGER:
SHANGHAI—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND
SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1905. [21]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may
be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 per
cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer to their
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on
DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1905. [22]

THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Sh. Tael 7,500,000.
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Tientsin, Hankow,
Calcutta, Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. M. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LD.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENTS
DIREKTION DER DISKONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be
learned on application. Every description of
Banking and Exchange business transacted.
M. HOMANN,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1905. [23]

Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above
Company are prepared to accept First
Class FOREIGN AND CHINESE RISKS at
CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & Co.
Hankow, 25th May, 1905. [24]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES
IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND
THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
AUTHORIZED GOLD \$10,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$3,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADENEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF
ENGLAND, LIMITED,
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LTD.
BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE
WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Descrip-
tion of Banking and Exchange Business,
receives Money in "Current Account" and ac-
cepts Fixed Deposits at Rates which may be
ascertained on application.

CHARLES R. SCOTT,
Manager.

20, Des Voeux Road,
Hongkong, 26th May, 1905. [25]

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE
OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1905

Shanghai Tael

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 2,500,000

Head Office—SHANGHAI.

Branches and Agencies:
CANTON, PENANG,
CHIEFOO, SINGAPORE,
HANKOW, TIENTSIN,
PEKING.

THE Bank purchases and receives for col-
lection Bills of Exchange drawn on the abov-
places, and Sells Drafts and Telegraphic Trans-
fers Payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Advances made on approved securities.
Bills discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1905. [26]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS \$800,000
RESERVE FUND \$750,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the rate of a per cent. per
annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

" " " 3 " " 3 1/2 "

" " " 6 " " 4 "

T. F. COCHRANE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1905. [27]

ALL SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUSNESS AND GENERAL DEBILITY SHOULD TRY OUR NERVINE PILLS.

THEY stimulate and brace up the system
and act also as a First-class Tonic.

IN BOTTLES \$1.50.

THE PHARMACY.

56, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1905. [28]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

SHANGHAI SIMLA About 15th June Freight and Passage.

LONDON, &c. BENGAL June 17th Sea Special Advertisement.

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO and CALCUTTA BANCA About 17th June Freight only.

(Calling at Penang if sufficient Inducement offers) J. B. Ferguson.

LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES PALERMO About 27th June Freight only.

E. G. Andrews.

For Further Particulars, apply to

L. S. LEWIS, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1905. [29]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. HARDWARE DEPARTMENT.

BRITISH MADE COOKING STOVES "THE DOVER"

No. 8 \$50.00 No. 9 \$65.00

WROUGHT STEEL ENAMELLED SAUCEPANS

will not CHIP or CRACK in use.

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 10 12 16 PINTS

\$1.00 1.10 1.25 1.50 1.75 2.00 2.25 2.50 2.75 3.00 EACH.

TIN JELLY MOULDS.

A LARGE VARIETY FROM 60 CENTS EACH.

FOOT BATHS from \$4.00

TOILET CANS 2.50

BLOCK TIN TEA & COFFEE POTS 1.00 each

MILK SAUCEPANS \$2.25 & 3.00

"GEM" ICE CREAM FREEZERS

2 4 6 8 QUART

\$6.50 10.50 12.50 16.50 EACH.

RODGERS' TABLE CUTLERY.

ELECTRO PLATED FORKS, SPOONS, ETC.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, May 11th, 1905. [30]

KUPPER'S PILSENER BEER.

The best PILSENER in the East; ask for Kupper,
and see that you get it.

CALBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong, 6th June, 1905. [31]

E. C. WILKS & Co. CONSULTING MARINE & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, ETC.

SHIPS DESIGNED, CONSTRUCTED AND SUPERVISED.

AGENTS FOR THORNYCROFTS MOTORS AND MOTOR LAUNCHES,
RACING AND CRUISING.

OUR MOTORS

For Reliability, Durability, Workmanship, Lightness.

Estimates cheerfully given.

OUR PROPELLERS

Are fitted to the Principal Racing Launches in Europe.

Designed and Finished for Highest Efficiency.

Agencies—GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.,
W. H. ALLEN & SONS, ENGINEERS, BEDFORD,
H. W. JOHN'S CANADIAN ASBESTOS GOODS.

Cable Address: "MARINEWORK" Hongkong.

Telephone No. 358.

11, Beaconsfield Arcade, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1905. [32]

Intimations.

When nature flags,

and health fails,

try

BOVRIL

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Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM,"	2,361 tons.	Captain H. D. Jones.
"HONAM,"	2,361 tons.	" R. D. Thomas.
"FATSHAN,"	2,361 tons.	" W. A. Valentine.
"HANKOW,"	2,361 tons.	" C. V. Lloyd.
"KINSHAN,"	2,361 tons.	" J. J. Lonsdale.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8.30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
 Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8.30 A.M., 3 P.M. and 6 P.M. (Sunday excepted).
 These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River, Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN," 1,998 tons. Captain W. E. Clarke.
 Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days about 2 P.M. (See special Summer Time-table). Departures on Sundays at Noon.
 Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M.
 Cheap Excursions on Sundays, per S.S. "Honam" leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M., and returning from Macao at 7 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 219 tons. Captain T. Hamlin.
 This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8.30 A.M., and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
 THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDIA-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 tons. Captain J. Wilcox.
 "NANNING," 569 tons. Captain G. Batchard.
 One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M. calling at Yunkai, Mahoning, Kumchuk, Kau-Kong, Samshui, Howlik, Shiu-Hing, Luk-Po, Luk-To, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hing, Doshing and Fong-Chuen. Departures from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M.
 FARES:—Canton to Wuchow.....Single \$15.00. Return \$25.00.
 Canton to Tak-Hing.....Single \$12.50. Return \$21.00.
 Canton to Samshui.....Single \$7.50.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN," Capt. B. Branch. S.S. "SANUI," Capt. H. Black.
 Departures from Hongkong to Wuchow about three times every week, calling at Kumchuk, Samshui, Shiu-Hing and Tak-Hing. Departures from Wuchow about three times every week calling at the same ports.
 FARES:—Hongkong to Wuchow Single \$17.50, Return \$30.00. Round trip tickets to Wuchow returning via Canton or vice versa \$36.00, available for one month. Round trips to and from Wuchow take from 5 to 7 days.

HONGKONG-KONGMOON LINE.

S.S. "TAK HING," Capt. K. Biras. S.S. "HONGKONG," Capt. Maxfield.
 Departures from Hongkong daily (Saturday excepted) at 7 P.M., calling at Kumchuk and Kongmoon. Returning daily (Monday excepted).
 FARES:—Hongkong to Kong Moon.....Single \$6.00
 Hongkong to Kumchuk.....Single \$7.00
 The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra.
 Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
 HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Hongkong Hotel
 Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1905.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA (CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.) SAVING 3 TO 7 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).		
R.M.S. "EMRESS OF INDIA".....6,000 Tons.....	WEDNESDAY, 21st June.	
"TARTAR".....4,425 ".....	WEDNESDAY, 5th July.	
"EMRESS OF JAPAN".....5,000 ".....	WEDNESDAY, 12th July.	
"EMRESS OF CHINA".....6,000 ".....	WEDNESDAY, 2nd August.	
"ATHENIAN".....2,440 ".....	WEDNESDAY, 9th August.	
Hongkong to London, 1st Class.....	via St. Lawrence 460. via New York 462.	
Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class Rail.....		L40. " L42.

THE magnificent Twin-screw "EMRESS" Steamships pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, and make connection with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.
 R.M.S. "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.
 Passengers booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.
 SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.
 For further information, Maps, Guides, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—
 D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
 9, Pedder's Street.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE. OSTASIATISCHER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT; BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
C. FERD. LAEISZ	HAVRE, DUNKIRK, BREMEN & HAMBURG.	17th June.
von Hoff	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	
BRISGAVIA	HAVRE, ANTWERP and HAMBURG.	30th June.
Russ	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	
SITHONIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	12th July.
Hildebrandt	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	
ACILIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	26th July.
Schulke	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	
ALESIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	10th August.
Sach	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	
NUBIA	NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.	9th June.
Habel	with liberty to call at the Malabar coast.	

For further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, HONGKONG OFFICE, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1905.

D. NOMA, TATTOOER 60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Public are informed that my Parlours are open from 9 A.M. all day. My 32 years' experience in TATTOOING is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My Colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. I. H. The Emperor of Russia, both honoured me with their patronage; besides many others of High Rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed as attested by 3,700 Recommendations which I have received from all sources.
 Hongkong, 16th November, 1904.

Mails.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SOUE, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG; PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS; Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY, 21st June.
DARMSTADT	WEDNESDAY, 5th July.
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY, 19th July.
SCHARNHORST	WEDNESDAY, 2nd August.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 16th August.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY, 30th August.
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 13th September.
ROON	WEDNESDAY, 27th September.
BAVERN	WEDNESDAY, 11th October.
GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY, 25th October.
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY, 8th November.
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY, 22nd November.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 6th December.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 20th December.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of June, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship "ZIETEN," of the SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA. Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 19th June, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 20th June, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 20th June. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.
 The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses. Linen can be washed on board.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE, VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to alteration.)

STEAMERS.	Tons.	SAILING DATES.
WILLEHAD	4,761	TUESDAY, 27th June.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	3,227	TUESDAY, 25th July.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	3,303	TUESDAY, 22nd August.

ON TUESDAY, the 27th June, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship "WILLEHAD," Captain Ph. Obenauer, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above. The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	ABOUT
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PRINZ WALDEMAR	TUESDAY, 20th June.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY, 21st June.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SCHARNHORST	WEDNESDAY, 5th July.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA		

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1905.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. REGULAR FOUR-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	First half July	JAVA PORTS	Second half July
TJILATJAP	JAVA PORTS	First half July	JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	First half July
TJIMARI	JAPAN	Second half June	JAVA PORTS	Second half June

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE HEAD AGENCY

OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.
 ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, 3rd Floor.
 Hongkong, 7th June, 1905.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft.; bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 370, 506, or 681

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.
 Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

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C. W. MEAD, C. E., President and Shanghai Manager. N. M. HOLMES, C. E., Vice-President and Hongkong Manager. A. F. CARRICK, C. E., General Manager, Manila.

ORIENTAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, CONSULTING AND SUPERVISING ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

Cable Address: WERRICK, HONGKONG.

Railway Hydraulic Mining and Sanitary Engineering. A Speciality made of Reinforced Concrete and Concrete Piles. Examinations Surveys Reports and Estimates. On all Railway or Proposed Construction Works.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1905.

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"MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

MINIMAX SYNDICATE, LIMITED, LONDON, NEW YORK, BERLIN, HAMBURG, PARIS, VIENNA, MILAN, COPENHAGEN, ANTWERP, &c.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., LOCAL AGENTS.

The most effective of all Hand Fire Extinguishing Apparatus. NO PUMPS. NO HOSE. NO HOBO. EXTINGUISHES Oil, Varnish, Kerosene Oil, Tar, Benzine. Guaranteed to remain in working order for any length of time. SIMPLEST HANDLING.

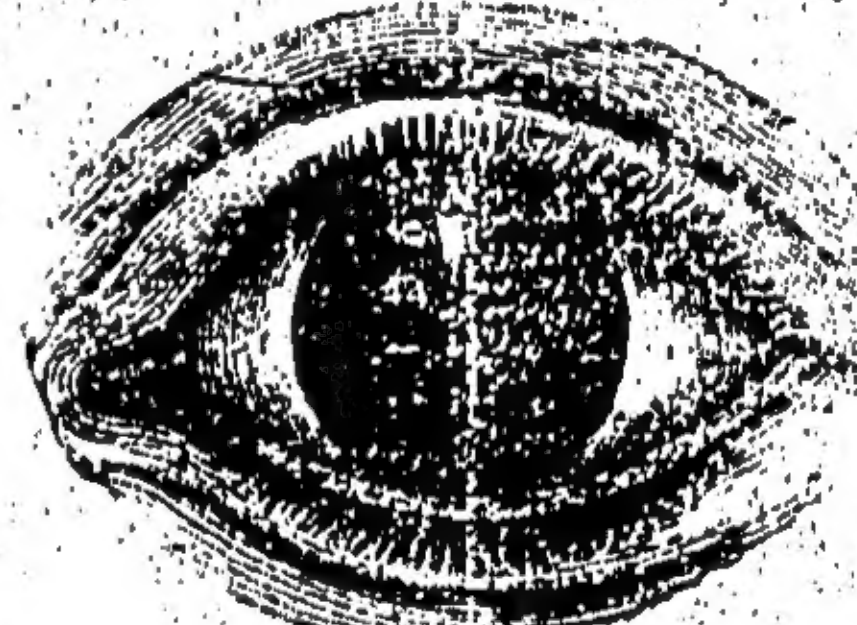
Drive in the Knob and the apparatus is in action immediately, sending Spray nearly 40 feet.

IMPORTANT POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

Is Self-acting. Destroys all smokes. Can be used by anyone, even lady or child. Minimum of Price, Weight and Size. Hongkong, 10th May, 1905.

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EYES RIGHT!



N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN, 10, D'AGUIAR STREET, HONGKONG, (One Minute's Walk from the Post Office).

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements. Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free. LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI, 21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C., 59, Bevilacqua Street, 566, Nanking Road.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1904.

Hotels.

FOR HOTEL COMFORT AND THE BEST BILLIARDS

GO TO THE

KOWLOON HOTEL. KOWLOON. J. W. OSBORNE, Proprietor and Manager.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN, PLUNKET'S GAP, THE PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1900.

[28]

Dentistry.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1904.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM

OF

DENTISTRY.

M. H. CHAUN, D. D. S.

37, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1904.

[67]

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

MODERATE PRICES.

ELECTRIC FANS

TO ORDER IN EVERY ROOM.

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1904.

[27]

WM. POWELL, LIMITED.

—ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS—

FURNISHING
DEPARTMENT,
(FIRST FLOOR BY LIFT.)

JUST ARRIVED.

A
FRESH LOT
OF
DAINTY
LAMP,
CANDLE,
AND
ELECTRIC-
LIGHT
SHADES.

ICE-CREAM
FREEZERS.

CARPET
SWEEPERS.

PATENT
FILTERS.
&c., &c., &c.

UPHOLSTERING
DONE BY
FIRST-CLASS
WORKMEN
on the shortest notice.

HOUSES
COMPLETELY
FURNISHED.

Estimates for all kinds
of
FURNISHING
free of charge.

WM. POWELL, LD.
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1905.

Intimations.



NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the QUEEN'S RECREATION GROUND will be CLOSED FOR REPAIRS on the 19th instant, and until further notice.

By Order,
W. CHATHAM,
Director of Public Works.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1905. [648]

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Alexandra Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 12.30 P.M., when the subjoined Resolutions which were passed at an Extraordinary Meeting of the Company, held on Saturday, 3rd June, 1905, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

- RESOLUTIONS.
1. That it is desirable that the Company may be dissolved and that it be wound up voluntarily.
 2. That the General Managers be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators.
 3. That the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to consent to the registration of a New Company to be named the "PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED," with a Memorandum and Articles of Association which have been prepared with the approval of the Consulting Committee of the Company.
 4. That the Liquidators be empowered to sell to the "PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED," the undertaking of this Company at the price of \$200 per share either in cash or shares of the "PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED," at the option of Shareholders of this Company and to enter into all necessary Agreements to that effect.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Dated 6th June, 1905. [631]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held in the Company's Office, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on WEDNESDAY, 21st June, 1905, at 11 A.M. for the purpose of receiving Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 28th February, 1905, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED ON SATURDAY, 17th, to WEDNESDAY, 21st June, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1905. [646]

CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the above-named Company will be held in the Company's Office, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on WEDNESDAY, 21st June, 1905, at a quarter-past Eleven o'clock A.M., when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed.

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened, and in the event of it being confirmed the Shares will be offered to Shareholders on the Register on the Eighth day of July in proportion to their then holdings, and all Shares not applied for by Shareholders will be disposed of by the General Managers in accordance with Article 8 paragraph 2 of the Company's Articles of Association.

RESOLUTION.
That the Capital of the Company be increased to \$500,000 by the creation of 20,000 new shares of \$10.00 each.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1905. [647]



Gold Medals PARIS 1889 & 1900

Regd. Brand

HARRIS, CALNE & WILTS, England.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR HONGKONG & CHINA.
HOWARD & Co.,
50, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1905. [579]

LEVY HERMANOS.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.

FASTMAN'S
KORAKS AND FILMS.

Sole Agents for "OMEGA" WATCHES.
"OMEGA" is the best "THREE YEARS" guarantee given to every purchaser.

60, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Watson's Building.

A FOOK & Co.,
12, Pottinger Street, Central.

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, SHIP CHANDLERS AND COMPRADORES, COAL MERCHANTS AND STEVEDORES OF SIXTY YEARS STANDING.

All kinds of Provisions, Coal, Water and Ballast supply from alongside at the shortest notice and with all possible dispatch. Moderate terms.

Orders solicited.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1905. [64]

THE HINDOSTANI LANGUAGE.

ITS FUTURE.

At a meeting of the East India Association at Canton Hall, Westminster, lately, under the presidency of Messrs. Amir Ali, C.I.E., late Judge of the Calcutta High Court, a lecture was delivered by Shalib Abdul Kadir, D.A., of the *Lahore Gazette*, now in London on the subject of "The Future of the Hindustani Language and Literature." He had a numerous and appreciative audience, largely composed of young Indians reading law in England. He took Hindustani for his subject as covering both Urdu and Hindi, and declined to recognise the "pernicious distinction" which is often made between Hindi written in Persian character as the language of the Mohammedans and Hindi written in Sanskrit character as the language of the Hindus. He indicated the wide area over which Hindustani is spoken or understood, not only in India and Asia but also in other continents, while it has as a language great powers of receptivity and of expression as a lingua franca. The literature has been in process of development for some time past, and shows signs of reaching greater dimensions, both in poetry and prose. He gave some instances and names of writers who have contributed to this progress of the language from its infancy. Hindustani journalism he also regarded as having attained a position of its own, with hopes for its future. He called upon the rulers of India to discharge their duty to the language, partly by insisting on a higher standard of knowledge by the Civilian engaged in the administration, and he laid down a somewhat high standard in suggesting that they should be able to read the periodical literature of the day in the original, just as they take up an English newspaper or magazine. He prophesied a bright future for the language and a promising outlook for the literature.

Sir Lepel Griffin, President of the Association, opened the discussion, and dwelt upon the desirability of raising the standard of knowledge of Civilian, whom he admitted to be insufficiently acquainted with the vernacular, but he went further and launched forth against the altogether inefficient system of teaching languages adopted throughout the British Empire. He paid a tribute to the great work done by the late Dr. G. W. Leitner, the virtual founder of the Lahore University under Sir Donald McLeod, in providing a home for the proper teaching of languages, for the existence of a high standard of Oriental literature, and for the conveyance of instruction in higher knowledge through the medium of Eastern languages.

A jarring note was struck by Mr. Ramswar Lal of the Punjab, a law student, who suggested that the English government of India was responsible for discouraging the natives in various directions for political reasons, but his remarks received little support. Mr. C. W. Wills, who has himself written a book in Urdu, raised the question of adopting the Roman character for the Hindustani language, a system which he advocated as facilitating its acquisition, but his views met with no opposition from Dr. Griffin and from the president of the meeting, who closed the discussion with some sound observations, showing a complete knowledge of his subject. He saw great affinity between Urdu and English, both being composite languages of great receptivity, derived from the fusion of stocks and taces; but he was entirely opposed to the Romanization of the character as being calculated to prevent development of the language among Asian and other peoples who could read the Persian but not the Roman character. The meeting was one of universal interest, and was unanimous in its tribute of merit to Mr. Kadir's paper.

THREE SAVED IN ONE FAMILY.

Anemia, constantly threatening Consumption, cured by the Medicine that Makes New Blood. A girl that is pale and breathless, cannot eat, and seems to have no life in her, can be made well and rosy by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

To a reporter who called at Bultana, a village near Landport, England, from the *Portsmouth Times*, Mrs. Sexton told how Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved her three daughters from the Consumption which threatened them, and how they are now well and hearty.

"My youngest daughter, Lily, aged 16," said Mrs. Sexton, "caused me grave anxiety, for she was as Anemic as a girl could be. I could not get her to eat. She was in a distressingly weak



Three girls in one family cured of anemia by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

and listless state, always wanting to lie down. Attacks of giddiness and shortness of breath exhausted her. Nothing seemed to do her any good. At length she asked if she might try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The fact is," said Mrs. Sexton, "I had previously given them to two other daughters—one of whom is now married—and they had undoubtedly done wonders in each case.

"When my youngest girl asked for them, therefore, I let her take a bottle of the pills, and she was decidedly better. With two more bottles all the listlessness and weakness vanished. She can run up and down stairs without giddiness or shortness of breath, and is now a different girl altogether. Three years ago her elder sister was growing fast, and suffered from frequent fainting fits. She took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, however, and derived great benefit."

This second daughter, Miss Mabel Sexton, a bright, intelligent young lady, was also seen by the reporter. She said—
"I was thoroughly 'run down' with Anemia through outgrowing my strength. I was ex-

cessively weak, and often fainted. As Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had, previously, done my eldest sister much good, I tried them. I found the pills a splendid tonic, and my strength returned. Three bottles toned me up, and since then I have felt well and strong—in fact, never better in my life. I know that my present excellent health is entirely due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for I have taken no other medicine."

We have evidence here of three Anemic girls in one family all made well and strong, hearty eaters, and equal to any exertion, by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It is only the genuine pills that give results like this. Anemia, Bile, Consumption, Eczema, Fits, Indigestion, Kidney Disease, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Sciatica, St. Vitus' Dance, and all the ailments for which ladies would rather find a cure than seek a doctor, have been cured by the genuine pills. Sold at most medicine shops (inist on Dr. Williams), or sent post free 2s. 6d. per one bottle, 13s. 6d. for six bottles by Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Holborn-viaduct, London. [91]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
TO-MORROW,
the 13th June, 1905, at 11.30 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
ENAMELLED WARE GOODS.
TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1905. [643]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
WEDNESDAY,
the 14th June, 1905, at 3 P.M., on Board,
H.M. Screw Steam Ship "HUMBER,"
Extreme length 245' 6"
breadth 27' 6"
Displacement 1,650 tons.
Horse Power 800.
ENGINES—Two double ended cylindrical return tubular; load on safety valves 70 lbs.

COMPENSERS—1 Kipkaidy and 2 Normandy single distilling, 1,500 and 2,000 gallons of water per 24 hours respectively.

To be sold as she now lies in Hongkong Harbour with all fittings, stores, &c., on board, including about 100 tons of Coal, Anchors and Cable.

A list of fittings to be sold with the ship may be seen at the Office of the Naval Store Officer H.M. Naval Yard and of the Auctioneers; also on board.

The Admiralty will not be responsible for any errors in description of ship, fittings, stores, &c.

The Vessel will be open to inspection for seven days before date of sale, to a.m. and noon, and 2 and 4 p.m. (Saturday and Sunday excepted).

Inspection orders can be obtained from the Auctioneers.

TERMS—Cash before delivery, 75 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, balance and the clearance to be effected within SEVEN DAYS after the date of sale.

Further special conditions may be obtained on application to the Auctioneers.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1905. [641]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
ON
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
the 16th and 17th June, 1905, commencing each day at 2.30 P.M. sharp, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street,
A VERY FINE COLLECTION OF
JAPANESE CURIOS & WORKS OF ART,
Comprising—

SILK-EMBROIDERED PALACE and TEMPLE HANGINGS, BED COVERS, CUSHIONS, Very Fine SATSUMA TEA SETS, VASES, WALL PLATES, INCENSE BURNERS, BRONZE and BRASS VASES, SILK-EMBROIDERED SCREENS, GOLD and SILVER CLOUTONNE WARE, IVORY CARVINGS, GOLD LACQUERED CABINET, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1905. [645]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES,
OF
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,
situate at Queen's Road Central, in the Colony of Hongkong, to be sold on
FRIDAY,
the 16th June, 1905, at 3 P.M.,
BY
MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer,
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Victoria.

THE Premises are registered in the Land Office as Section M of Island Lot No. 211 with the Messuage and Buildings thereon, known as No. 378, Queen's Road Central, held from the Crown for the residue of the term of 75 years and for the further term of 624 years of 75 years to the payment of the Annual Crown Rent of \$11.50.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to—

EWENS & HARBSTON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagees,
or to
MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1905. [642]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

HAVING RESIGNED my Position as MANAGER of Messrs. DODWELL & CO. LTD., at this Port on the 8th inst., and having returned here on Sunday, the 28th inst., I have taken the opportunity this day of returning to my late BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN LONDON the Power of Attorney granted to me on the 21st November, 1901.

B. J. MOSS.
Focchow, 30th May, 1905. [636]

NOTICE.

WE have this day Established ourselves at this Port as GENERAL MERCHANTS, SHIPPING, INSURANCE AND COMMISSION AGENTS with Branches at HANKOW, SHANGHAI AND COLOMBO.

MOSS & CO., LTD.
Hong Name "Mow Cheong."
Focchow, 30th May, 1905. [637]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"JAVA,"
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
From London, &c., *ex S.S. Arabia*.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 3 P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 15th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

L. S. LEWIS,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1905. [62]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"DARNSTADT"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 1 P.M. THIS AFTERNOON.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 19th instant, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th June, 1905. [63]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"WILLEHAD"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 8 A.M. TO-MORROW MORNING.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 19th instant, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1905. [63]

FROM HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship
"AMBRIA,"
Captain Porzellus, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th instant, at 2 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1905. [628]

Intimations.

BAY VIEW HOUSE,
MACAO.

SITUATED at the most Charming Part of Macao's Famous Beach, has just been opened for the public and for the benefit of HONORABLE VISITORS, who travel to this Delightful Resort.

BATHING PARTIES, and indeed every Holiday Seeker on pleasure bent, will find all their wants supplied at BAY VIEW HOUSE.

MORNING TEAS, BREAKFASTS, TIFINS, AFTERNOON TEAS, and DINNERS can be supplied to any number at the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable prices.

On SUNDAYS Meals served *a la carte* from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M.

Only the Finest Brands of WINES and LIQUEURS will be kept in stock.

LIGHT REFRESHMENTS of every description, including Ices, may be had at the lowest prices.

After one trial of the fancy fare at BAY VIEW HOUSE, you will be loth to return to Hongkong.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"BAYVIEW, MACAO."
Macao, 7th June, 1905. [641]

THE WISE MAN
BUYS A "SINGER"; IT'S TRUE
ECONOMY.

5 YEARS' GUARANTEE;
FREE INSTRUCTION;
EASY PAYMENTS.

It's something you need.

SHOW-ROOMS:—1, WYNDHAM STREET,
Hongkong, 25th March, 1905. [48]



THIS DWARF RAZOR has superseded the old fashioned clumsy Razor and by its use Shaving becomes a pleasure. It is manufactured in Sheffield, England, from a special amalgam of steel which makes imitation impossible, and in consequence it enjoys the largest sale of any Razor in the World. Thousands of Testimonials testify that the little "MAB" is the finest shaving implement ever produced.

Will be mailed to any address on receipt of the price (\$2), post free.

To be obtained from THE MUTUAL STORES, WATKINS, LIMITED, and all first-class stores in the Colony.

Sole Agents for Far East, HOWARD & Co., 39, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong. Agents wanted in every port.

For particulars and terms, apply to—
HOWARD & Co.
Hongkong, 24th November, 1904. [63]

THE WINE GROWERS
SUPPLY CO.



BARRETTO & Co.,

General Agents, Hongkong.

WHITE WINES.

Graves \$7.00 Per Dozen Quarts.

BOTTLED BY

JULES MERMAN & CIE, BORDEAUX.

Graves \$10.00 Per Dozen Quarts.

Sauternes 10.00 " "

Chateau d'Arche 20.00 " "

BOTTLED BY

EMMEI, DESPUJOL FILS & FICO,

BORDEAUX.

Barzac \$14.00 Per Dozen Quarts.

Sauternes 30.00 " "

Chateau Gufraud 29.00 " "

Agents,

No. 22 & 24, Bank Buildings,
Queen's Road Central,

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D.
1841.

**WINE AND SPIRIT
MERCHANTS.**

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

SHERRY.

The following Brands are recommended
as high-class Wines of superior quality.

- B. SUPERIOR PALE DRY, Dinner
Wine, Green Seal Capsule \$12.00
- C. MANZANILLA, PALE NATU-
RAL SHERRY, White Capsule 13.50
- CC. SUPERIOR OLD PALE
DRY, NATURAL SHERRY,
Red Seal Capsule..... 16.00
- D. VERY SUPERIOR OLD PALE
DRY, Choice Old Wine, White
Seal Capsule..... 18.00
- E. EXTRA SUPERIOR OLD
PALE DRY, Very Finest Qual-
ity (old bottled), Black Seal
Capsule..... 27.00

"D." AND "E." ARE FAVOURITE
WINES ALL OVER THE FAR EAST,
AND ARE SPECIALLY RECOM-
MENDED.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS
Hongkong, 20th May, 1905.

**BAHADUR
CIGARS.**

THE
PREMIER CIGAR

OF
INDIA.

No. 1 - \$2.75 - per 100

No. 2 - \$2.50 - per 100

No. 3 - \$2.25 - per 100

Gregor & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1905.

NOTICE.
All communications intended for publication in
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be
addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and
Address.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for
any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).
DAILY—\$30 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per month, proportional.
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is
accessible to messenger. One copy sent by post an
additional \$1.00 per quarter is charged for postage.
The postage on the weekly issue in any part of the
world is 30 cents per quarter.
Single Copies. Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-
five cents.

DEATH.

On the 3rd June, the Rev. J. HUDSON TAY-
LOR, M.R.C.S., F.R.C.S., Founder of the China
Inland Mission, at Changsha, Hunan, aged 73
years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1905.

THINGS EUROPEAN.

Amid the noise and tumult of the stirring
events which have lately occurred in the
Far East matters which, under ordinary cir-
cumstances, would have aroused the deepest
interest have been allowed to pass almost
unheeded. The doings of Admiral Togo
and his Combined Fleet, the plight of the
Russians on land and sea, the prospects of
peace and the questions likely to follow a
settlement of the war, have all conspired to
obscure the international problems raised by
the difficulties in Morocco and the secession
of Norway. Morocco has been a fruitful
source of trouble during the past few years.
Almost every power in Europe—Russia
excepted—has had a hand in endeavouring
to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the
tribal difficulties which have largely arisen
through the manifold follies and extravagance
of the young Sultan. England, France,
Spain, Italy, Germany and even Turkey have
each had to interfere with the concerns of
Morocco, and still the troubles continued.
The people have evidently lost faith in their
ruler, and any rebel with a vestige of power
as a leader has been sure of a following.
The result of all these trials was that Eng-
land and France in particular were on the
verge of being brought into conflict, and it
was only by the nicest management that an
open rupture was averted. Eventually the
question in so far as England is concerned
was settled by the treaty which recognised
France's rights in Morocco, while England
received compensating advantages in other
directions. Then Germany come on the
scene and the Kaiser himself did everything
possible to foster German interests in the
Sultanate. The Emperor's high-handed
methods of compelling attention evoked a
storm of indignation in France, and M.
Delcassé, we are led to believe, has been
obliged to resign his high office as Foreign
Minister in consequence of the affair.
Now a conference of the Powers on the sub-
ject has been suggested by Germany and
that seems to be the best way at present to
reach a settlement of the dispute. It is
really a pity that the Sultan of Morocco and
all his satellites could not be wiped out
entirely. His incapacity and failure to re-
cognise his manifest duties to his people
would—if the circumstances could permit of
it—entitle the Powers to put a stop once
and for all to the perpetual unrest which
prevails in Morocco. Unfortunately, Mor-
occo is in some respects a buffer state. It
is coveted by every Power which has an in-
terest in the Mediterranean. It is the de-
bateable land of the present day. It causes
as much trouble to Europe as Venezuela to
America. It is just possible that Germany's
proposal to have a conference on the subject
may lead to some definite scheme of govern-
ment which will prevent the recurrence of
the periodical rebellions and crises which
have for so long disturbed the chancelleries
of Europe. But it should not be forgotten
that France has a prior claim to recognition
in Morocco, and France is not likely to allow
her interests to be over-riden. Were it
not that all nations are on the side of peace
the present situation might well be regarded
with doubt, but it is most probable that any-
thing like a rupture in the relations between
France and Germany is out of the question
altogether. With regard to the other ques-
tion of the secession of Norway from Sweden,
we are told that the Norwegian flag was
hoisted and saluted throughout that country
on Saturday. It seems to be entirely a
question of jealousy on the part of Norway.
She wanted Consuls, separate from the Swed-
ish Consuls, in the principal cities of the
world, and Sweden as the predominant partner
refused the request. Feeling that the
amour propre had been touched, Norway
thereupon seceded and now asks King Oscar

to appoint a Prince of his house to rule over
the separate kingdom. The case would be
analogous if Scotland demanded Scottish
Consuls in foreign cities, to look after the
interests of Scotsmen. Of course, it may be
suggested that Scotsmen are well able to
look after their own interests and will brook
no interference even by their own country-
men. But the idea from a practical point
of view of having consuls for both England
and Scotland—and possibly for Ireland and
Wales also—in the same city seems ridicu-
lous to us. So long as all the four countries
known as the British Isles enjoy equal
privileges, why waste money on a division of
offices and a plethora of officials? However,
Norway takes a different view and now
Scandinavia is composed of two separate
kingdoms, each with her own representatives
and rulers. The change has been carried
through without much fuss, but it remains
to be seen how it will work out in practice.

"MUSIC IN THE PARK."

In another column, a correspondent calls
attention to the lack of what he terms "*ad
fresco*" musical evenings in Hongkong, and
there is no doubt considerable force in his
remarks. He cites the instances of Singa-
pore, Saigon and Shanghai, where the
municipal authorities provide music for the
multitude in the public parks. But Hong-
kong is not so favoured in respect of parks
and open spaces as these cities. Were a
band to play nightly in the gardens it is
conceivable that the people of Hongkong
would think twice before they climbed the
hill to reach the gardens; and even if the
band were the best that money could
procure it is probable that after the third
performance the audience would be
limited to a few people who could
think of no other way of passing the time.
Our correspondent steers clear of that
possibility by suggesting that on moonlight
nights the band should play on Blake Pier.
Unfortunately Blake Pier is scarcely large
enough for such a performance. The band
might certainly play there, but nobody else
could be allowed on the pier, and in a short
time it would probably be discovered that it
was a public nuisance and, it would be
ignominiously hustled off the Pier. Of
course there remains the recreation ground
in front of the Club, but those who indulge
in the games of cricket and tennis would
speedily protest against the destruction of the
"pitches," and that would put an end to the
"moonlight music." It may be remarked,
however, that in Singapore the Municipal
Band plays on the Esplanade, which is used
by the various cricket clubs in the southern
city, and no remonstrance is heard there of
disturbed cricket "pitches." It seems to be
the fact that unless Happy Valley is sug-
gested—and Happy Valley is just a trifle
too far from town—there is no spot in
Hongkong where "moonlight music" could
be discoursed without irritating somebody.
The consequence is that those young people
who hope to make promiscuous friends by
mutual admiration of the inconstant moon
and the delightful harmonies of our military
bands will have, in the words of the song, to
"think again." In previous years the
Hongkong Volunteer Corps arranged a
series of moonlight concerts on the Parade
Ground, at the rear of the Cathedral, and
they proved an unbounded success. So far
we have not heard it suggested that these
performances should be given this year, but
those who are in authority in the Volunteers,
remembering the immense popularity of
these concerts, might consider the advisa-
bility of repeating them this summer.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

R. OWENS, of the *U.S. Scottish II*, was charged
with being drunk and incapable in Queen's
Road Central, on the 10th inst. Fine \$2.

THE volunteer head quarters are moving from
their present location to the matchless opposite
the Hongkong Club, preparatory to the de-
molition of the old premises. On this account
the parades fixed for to-morrow and Wednes-
day are cancelled.

It has been decided, says a home paper, that
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales will on no occa-
sion take precedence of the Viceroy during his
visit to India. It was represented how very
important it is that the continuity of the King's
representative should be observed, and how
very injudicious it would be to replace him
even for a ceremonial occasion. When the
Prince holds a durbar or levee the Viceroy will
not be present.

ADDRESSING the jury in a recent murder trial
at home, Mr. Justice Channell referring to the
finger-print system of identification, said that
where the prints were taken for the purpose of
identification of a criminal whose impressions
the police already possessed, the system seemed
to be "extremely reliable." But it is a different
thing to apply the system to a casual mark made
by the perspiration of the thumb on an object.
You cannot expect that it will correspond
with the same degree of accuracy. It will be
blurred, and the other taken from the suspect
will be clear. Consequently, this is not so
satisfactory as it would have been if you could
suppose the murderer had a pot of ink and
made a definite impression.

It is notified in the *General* that the terms of
the proclamation made by His Excellency the
Governor on the 17th November and 26th May
last with regard to shipping coal, will not be
enforced until further orders.

CHAU CHIN, boy, at the Tung Wa Hospital,
was charged this morning with stealing a
watch, valued at \$15, the property of Leng
Chik Fan, medical officer of the Tung Wa
Hospital, on the 10th inst. The charge was
proved and Mr. F. A. Hazeland sentenced the
boy to twelve strokes with the birch, and 48
hours' detention.

COLONEL Foss, the representative of the
London Pearl Fishery Syndicate, formed with
the object of leasing the rights of the Ceylon
Pearl Fisheries if possible, states in an inter-
view with the *Times of Ceylon* that he has
ascertained that there can only be a very small
fishery next year, after which a long series of
blank years may have to be faced. The recent
successful fishery is such a one as has not
occurred for two hundred years and may never
occur again.

M. POKOTILOFF, the new Russian Minister to
China, according to the Northern Chinese news-
papers, has arrived at Peking and was received
in special audience by their Majesties in the
Chingting Throne-hall on the 19th ultimo,
when the Russian Minister presented his creden-
tials. It is also reported that gifts amount-
ing to the total value of nearly Tk. 25,000,
were made to a number of influential officials
belonging to the Court and Metropolitan Ad-
ministrations.

OTTO Gutze, and Mill Volter of S.M.S. *Tsingtao*,
were charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland this
morning with stealing a cushion and a tin of
tobacco valued in all at \$2.20, the property of
a woman living at Ship Street. The men said
they only took the things "for a lark," and to
annoy the woman, but intended to return the
things later on. His Worship said they had no
right to do these things to annoy anybody, but
as they were leaving the Colony to-day they
would be discharged with a caution.

R. E. ING L, gunner's mate, U.S.S. *Rainbow*,
E. Harms, seaman, U.S.S. *Rainbow*, and J.
Craddock, seaman, U.S.S. *Callao*, were charged
before Mr. G. O. Orme with (1) assaulting
Albino Freitas, of the Portuguese cruiser
Adamastor, (2) behaving in a riotous and dis-
orderly manner in Queen's Road Central, and
(3) assaulting Indian Police Constables 536 and
572 in the execution of their duty. The charges
were proved and the first and second defendants
were fined \$10 each and the third \$5.

THE great "calling" question at Simla is still
to the fore. It is stated that the "anti-boxer"
movement has proved a marked success. It is
the revolt of the busy men who find that call-
ing in its modern shape of depositing cards in
boxes is a too severe tax upon their time, and
that it is an amenity which really serves no
good purpose. As nearly a hundred ladies
have agreed to receive cards by post from those
who have called upon them in any previous
year, the general feeling is obviously in favour
of the new departure.

ON Saturday afternoon a little Chinese lad
jumped off a tram-car while the latter was going
full speed. He was toppled over like a nine-
pin, sustaining a fractured skull, and was re-
moved to the Government Civil Hospital for
treatment. An exactly similar accident occur-
ed yesterday afternoon, between the Central
market and Hing Lok Street, the foolish fellow
in this case being an old man, over 60 years of
age. He also sustained several injuries and
was picked up unconscious and removed to the
Government Civil Hospital.

THE annual report of the Merchant Service
Guild is full of interesting matter well worthy
of being studied by all interested in sailors and
ships. Under the head of "Inquiries in India"
the report says that Magistrates, who preside at
these judicial functions, seem to endeavour to
over-rule the opinion of the nautical assessors,
and to this fact at least one suspension can be
ascribed. It is unfortunate that in many cases
nautical members of Courts do not stand by
their convictions, but allow themselves to defer
to the legal but non-technical minds of those
who usually preside.

MR. HUGO V. PEDERSEN, the distinguished
Danish artist, has just left Colombo, after com-
pleting there in miniature the picture of the
Delhi durbar, and he will start on the enlarged
painting—which is to measure 19 feet by 17
feet—as soon as possible after reaching Copen-
hagen. Some idea of the labour entailed may
be understood when it is said that the picture
includes hundreds of figures, distinct and clear
portraits. The miniature picture is said to be
a beautiful piece of painting. The picture is
painted from "Loge 30," where the first row
was reserved for the Burmese representatives,
who are clearly to be seen in the foreground of
the picture. Everyone of the Indian princes
and chiefs is easily recognizable.

THE great increase in the flour business of the
Pacific Coast to the Orient may be nicely
gauged by the contemplation of the figures for
the year 1904 compared with to-day. In the
year ending June 30, 1901, the exports of the
United States to the Orient were 597,795 bar-
rels, valued at \$3,481,166; and of the year
December 31, 1904, 2,533,582 barrels, valued
at \$9,585,597. This business was with the
Chinese Empire, British East Indies, Hong-
kong, Japan, Oceania and other Asia and the
Philippines. "If the United States can get the
wheat, and some think this will be, there will
be a still greater comparative growth of flour
business. Manchuria is a lone way from
Japan, and Hongkong is not very much further
from San Francisco and Seattle than some of
the Chinese wheatfields.

SHANGHAI'S ELECTRIC PLANT.

THE PROPOSED TRAMWAY SYSTEM.

A very large and influential meeting of rate-
payers, including many ladies, was held on the
6th inst. in the Town Hall, Shanghai. Mr.
Justice de Saumarez was unanimously voted
to the chair. After the chairman had read the
resolution convening the meeting, Mr. Mor-
gan Phillips addressing those present said
that he had the honour to propose the following
motion, viz. that the Municipal Council be
allowed to dispose of the plant and fittings
of the Electric Light Installation in
Shanghai. Last year the ratepayers objected
to municipal trading in the electrical
effects. There was an increase of 71% of con-
sumers and 57% of candle power which was a
marked increase in progress. But the question
was what had brought about this increased
progress, considering the competition, the
quality of the fittings supplied and other things
which had to pass the test of the Engineer? If
the meeting passed his resolution they would
be rid of something that subjected them to
unfounded abuse. If the Council could
dispose of these works they would get rid of a
white elephant.

Mr. Lemke seconded.

Mr. F. Anderson, after a lengthy address
moved as an amendment.

That this meeting confirms Resolution IX.
passed at the Annual General Meeting on the
13th March 1904, and authorises the Council
to continue its negotiations for the establish-
ment of a system of electric tramways at the
earliest possible date.

The amendment was put to the meeting and
carried with an overwhelming majority.

THE NEW DISKASE.

The reports of an epidemic of "cerebrospinal
meningitis" in America have duly appeared in
the press of Great Britain. A case was re-
ported as having occurred in Great Britain. It is
eminently desirable that the public mind
should be assured regarding the ailment in
question hence a few remarks on the disease
may be regarded as appropriate at the present
 juncture.

"Meningitis" is a term applied to inflamma-
tion of the membranes, in which the brain
is enclosed. These membranes extend to in-
vest the spinal cord itself, this last being the
continuation of the brain as the main line of
the nervous system throughout the body. The
word "cerebrum" is used to indicate the brain
at large, and the term "cerebro-spinal," there-
fore, indicates the brain and cord collectively.

The meningitis of which I write, declares
Dr. Andrew Wilson in the *Daily Mail*, affects
both brain and cord and constitutes in con-
sequence a special disorder. Meningitis itself
is often met with in the medical practice arising
from causes traceable in the body and at large.
Thus tuberculosis may give rise to this disease
as may also other conditions represented by
abscess or injury, but the disease which is
attracting attention to-day is a different matter
from cases of brain inflammation arising inde-
pendently, so to speak, and accounted for by
some state or other of the individual body.
Here we meet an epidemic affection one which
spreads and affects a number of individuals.
In this sense the ailment becomes of great
importance and ranks with those troubles which
like typhoid fever or small-pox, demand the
attention of the public health authorities.

A certain amount of evidence is already at
hand, which may prove useful in the search
after causation. It appears, first of all, that
barracks, workhouses, and other public institu-
tions are specially liable to attack. Over-
crowding has been credited with being a
favouring circumstance. If this be so, then
cerebro-spinal meningitis (of the epidemic
type) shows a distinct likeness to typhus fever
itself. Dirt and other insanitary conditions
may operate here as they do in so many other
cases of epidemic ailments.

Food has been also suspected as being the
medium of the conveyance of the disease.
England and Scotland have always remained
relatively free from attack while as has been
remarked America and the Continent have
suffered largely. These are curious facts such
as may well claim the attention of investi-
gators. With regard to treatment, medical
science appears to be in a state of hesitancy in
so far as any specific cure is concerned. Phy-
sicians to-day puncture the spinal column and
draw on the natural fluid contained in its outer
part by way of relieving pressure. The punc-
ture is made in the lower part of the spine;
otherwise the administration of opium is the
sheet anchor of treatment. Whether the
disease is infectious or not remains an unde-
cided question.

THE Institute of Experimental Medicine in
Russia is tackling plague and cholera in a very
determined manner, says an exchange. Thirty
young men and women, who attended the
plague and cholera courses at the Institute, and
who are experienced in laboratory work, have
been infected with plague and cholera virus,
and isolated in Fort Alexander I, which is on
an island near Kronstadt, where they will ex-
periment on themselves with Dr. Versin's serum
for the treatment of plague, and Dr. Haffkine's
vaccine for the treatment of cholera. When
the time comes thirty other young men and
women will take their places. These are heroic
measures, and however badly Russians may
show up in the war, they cannot be accused of
lacking in the noblest species of courage—the
sacrifice of one's life for the public good without
hope or desire for reward. The cholera and
plague courses at the Institute are attended by
many physicians and medical students, and
doctors from the districts are sent to these
lectures in order that on returning they may
impart their knowledge to other local doctors,
so that an effective campaign can be carried on
against cholera in the spring in those districts
in which it is expected that it will rage.

FROM THE "SULLY."

Mr. C. W. Jack, of Messrs. E. C. Wilks and
Company, who has been standing by, and
supervising the operations for the salvage of
the stranded French cruiser *Sully*, returned to
the Colony this morning. He had little to report
beyond what has already been recorded by us in
these columns, except that for some time past,
a heavy swell has prevailed, rising anywhere from
three to ten feet, rendering, for the time being,
all salvage operations entirely out of the ques-
tion, and thus things remain *in statu quo*. Mr.
E. C. Wilks the head of the firm is now on the
spot, watching for a favourable opportunity to
review operations, and Mr. Jack, it is under-
stood, will also soon return to his post.

PIRACY IN THE NEW
TERRITORY.

The police are now on the track of a pirate
band, who, on Thursday last, raided the village
of Tai O, and after terrorising the inhabitants
made off with loot to the value of some \$300.
Some of the villagers, who recognised a few of
the marauding men, said they were not "land
sharks," but junk pirates, who appeared periodi-
cally in the villages of the New Territory, and
after raiding one or two would disappear tem-
porarily, only to re-appear when most unex-
pected, or when the villagers were believed to
be in possession of the proceeds of the raids of
their crops, when the band would reap a
harvest. Unfortunately the villagers did not
always report these raids, whether from fear
or for other reasons, and thus the pirates
have lately become more daring, and carry on
their depredations in the broad light of day,
the villagers only mentioning the fact of pre-
vious raids when the police are investigating one
that has been reported to them. As these pirates
are all heavily armed, and are quite of the
"cut-throat" class, the simple villagers are
naturally frightened into maintaining silence,
until the pirates have had time to get clear
away with their booty, and then, considering
that it is too late to make a report, no report is
made, and the pirates thus find no hue and
cry raised, and no pursuit instituted become
more daring, until at last, as in the case at Tai
O, the villagers are goaded, by desperation,
into making a report, and thus give the police
a chance to get after the marauders. In this
case it is hoped that the pirate band will soon
be laid by the heels.

THE CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.

SHANGHAI GUILDS INTERVIEW THE U. S.
MINISTER.

The committee of representative merchants
and bankers selected at the meeting of the
Shanghai Guilds to lay the case of Chinese
business men before Mr. Jas. W. Davidson,
Acting Consul General for America, regarding
the question of exclusion from the United
States, called at the American Consulate Gen-
eral on Sunday, says the *Shanghai Times* of
the 23rd inst. Hon. W. W. Rockhill, Minister
to China, was present at the interview.—Mr.
Teng, President of the Fokien Guild, stated
the case of the merchants, pointing out the
obvious injustice of the exclusion of all Chinese
from America. Mr. Rockhill replied that as
yet no exclusion treaty has been decided upon
and will not be until Congress meets in
December next. Meantime the treaty signed in
1894 remains in force. He also stated that
there appeared to be a misunderstanding of
America's attitude in the matter. It was not
the intention of the American Government to
sanction a treaty that would be the means of
strangling the two countries. America rather
was determined upon a better understanding
with China for the mutual benefit of both
countries. Continuing, Mr. Rockhill informed
the committee that in the past there has been
considerable friction between the Immigration
Officials and the Consular staff on the question
of passports, which has naturally caused
apprehension in the native mind. This matter
has now been satisfactorily adjusted, and at
the present time Chinese students, mer-
chants, and officials may enter the United
States providing they secure the necessary
passports.—Mr. Teng, replying for the com-
mittee, thanked Mr. Rockhill for his informa-
tion. He said this interview would surely
result in a better understanding of America's
attitude.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

DATE DUE.

American (*Coptic*) 13th inst.
French (*Oceanic*) 13th inst.
Canadian (*Empress of India*) 13th inst.
English (*Simla*) 15th inst.
Indian (*Arratoon Apar*) 16th inst.
German (*Prinz Waldemar*) 19th inst.
Canadian (*Tartar*) 20th inst.
Indian (*Sulstani*) 20th inst.
German (*Sachsen*) 21st inst.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Coptic* left
Mahaia this morning, and may be expected
here to-morrow, at noon.

The C. F. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of India*
left Shanghai on 11th inst., at 1 a.m., and may
be expected here to-morrow at 11 a.m.

The Apar Co.'s s.s. *Arratoon Apar* from
Calcutta left Singapore for this port on 11th
inst. afternoon, and may be expected here on
16th inst.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Simla* left
Singapore for this port on 10th inst., at 5 p.m.,
with the outward English Mails, and is due
here on 15th inst., at 4 p.m.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Sachsen*
carrying the German Mail with dates from
Berlin of the 23rd ult. left Colombo on 20th
inst., p.m., and may be expected here on 21st
inst.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's.)

The Prospects of Peace.

LONDON, 9th June.

The Tsar has informed the American Minister of his willingness to consider peace.

LONDON, 10th June.

It now transpires that President Roosevelt on the 6th August last sent the Japanese and Russian Governments a communication saying that he felt the time had come, when in the interests of all humanity, he must endeavour to see if it were not possible to bring to an end the terrible and lamentable conflict; the United States were interested in both Japan and Russia by ties of friendship and goodwill, and he felt that the progress of the world was set back by a war between two great nations. He therefore urged the two Governments, not only for their own sakes, but in the interest of the whole of the civilised world, to open direct negotiations for peace.

Later.

The Morocco Question.

The French newspapers intimate that as a part of the new policy a new Ambassador will go to Berlin and a new Envoy to Morocco.

As evidence of the acuteness of the situation which the resignation of M. Delcassé has modified, the French Minister for War conferred on Wednesday with the commanders of the Army corps on the frontier and ordered them to bring up their forces to full strength.

FATAL COLLISION.

IN THE HARBOUR.

At half past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's launch No. 5, and the Chinese-owned launch *Kam Sang* collided off Douglas's Pier with fatal results. It appears that No. 5 was leaving the pier to go to a German vessel the harbour, when the *Kam Sang* coming up, collided with her, striking her on the port bow and badly damaging her. In the impact an old woman on the No. 5, either fell or was knocked overboard, being rescued by some of the men on the launch who hauled her on board. She was very exhausted, but appeared to be recovering, though later she succumbed to the shock to her system. The body was removed to the mortuary.

DOLPHIN AS PILOT.

"Pelorus Jack" is the name of an old dolphin which is protected by a special Act of the New Zealand Legislature. According to an Australian colonist, Mr. George Hayes, the official proclamation of the Government prohibits any interference with Pelorus Jack under a penalty of £100. Some years ago when Mr. Hayes first emigrated to Australia, he heard an old sailor's tale according to which a school of dolphins grounded on the shores of Cook Strait, and one of them escaped into the sea. That one, which is now acknowledged to be Pelorus Jack, never left the locality where he lost his companions, and as Mr. Hayes says "he is now protected by law as he has always been by sentiment." The most remarkable fact of the law, which is that Pelorus Jack acts as a most effective pilot escorting all kinds of vessels in and out of the French Pass, Cook Strait, always keeping in deep water. For years he was believed to be a beluga, or white whale, but recent scientific investigation has shown that he is really a dolphin. As he is never absent from his duties, the proclamation has been received with keen satisfaction throughout Australia by sailors who have to use the French Pass.

THE DALAI LAMA.

RELUCTANT TO RETURN HOME.

After lingering the better part of seven months in Urga, Mongolia, most reluctant to return to Lhasa, from which place it will be remembered he fled in August of last year upon the approach there of the British Expedition, the Dalai Lama has been compelled to leave Urga on his journey home. On the 17th ultimo, an Imperial decree arrived at Urga sharply reprimanding the Dalai Lama for his malingering, so to speak, and he was made to understand that if he did not immediately cease his intrigues with the Russians and start instantly for Tibet he would be cashiered for good, sent back under arrest, and left to the tender mercies of his many rivals and enemies in Lhasa. This is reported to have had the desired effect; the Dalai Lama left Urga the very next day and the Imperial Resident in that city must have been exceedingly glad to have got rid of his unwelcome guest, whose continued presence in Urga and the incessant efforts of the Russians to get him to throw himself upon their protection would be the cause of grave dissensions between China and Russia, whilst if the Dalai Lama had actually gone over to the Russians it would also cause trouble in the future between the British Government and the Russian, since the latter, after the restoration of peace, would doubtless use the Dalai Lama's presence with them as a pretext to interfere with Tibetan politics.

The musical entertainment which followed a dinner at the Savage Club the other day, was turned into gloom and sadness by the sudden death of Mr. Charles Arnold, the well-known actor and vocalist, who expired while responding to an encore.

GUBERNATORIAL AMNITIES.

SIR MATTHEW NATHAN'S VISIT TO MACAO.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Macao, 11th June, 1905.

His Excellency Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., accompanied by his Colonial Secretary, Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., and quite arrived here on an official visit to His Excellency the Governor of Macao on Saturday afternoon by the steam tender *Stanley*. Sir Matthew and party took up their quarters at the Boa Vista Hotel where a suite of rooms was specially reserved for the Hongkong gubernatorial party. At eleven o'clock in the forenoon to-day Sir Matthew Nathan paid his first official visit to the Governor of Macao. His Excellency was received with all the courtesies due to his high office. Two companies of the local garrison—one from the European and the other from the Indian section—were drawn up on the Praia Grande in front of Government House as a special guard of honour, the Military Band being also present to do honour to the Governor of Hongkong.

In the afternoon Sir Matthew paid a visit to the ancient Lighthouse in the historical Guia Fort, being conveyed in a chair carried by coolies uniformed in the familiar scarlet coat and the British crown on the arm. The day being fine and bright His Excellency must have had an exceptional opportunity of viewing the entire Portuguese settlement and environment from the commanding height of Guia.

In the evening the British visitors were the guests of Governor and Mrs. Montenegro to dinner at Government House.

This interchange of courtesies between the heads of the executive of two neighbouring colonies, belonging to allied nations, whose bond of ancient friendship was but recently strengthened by the meeting of the two sovereigns in their home countries, cannot but tend to cement the international and social relations that are sure to redound to the mutual benefit of both.

SHIPPING JETSAW.

It has been decided, in view of the arrangements entered into with the Admiralty, to abolish the appointment of Inspector of Submarine Mining at the War Office, and a new one has been substituted—that of Inspector of Electric Lights and Submarine Mines.

The tugboat *Robert K.* arrived at Shanghai on the 4th inst., having towed the *Retha Christina* from Hongkong. During the trip up the Yangtze, the tow got ashore near Kintoon small beacon but was got off without any assistance and towed to Woosung where she now lies at anchor.

The Wai-wu-pu is said to have ordered the Tait-ti to determine the status of the Russian ships in Shanghai. Evidence must be obtained that they are transiting before they can be paroled, so as to avoid complications with Russia. Admiral Yen and the Tait-ti are to ascertain the facts before taking any decisive movement in the direction of disarming them.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

MOONLIGHT MU IC.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph,"]

Sir,—While listening to the band of the West-End which was playing at the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday evening it occurred to me, as I doubt it has frequently occurred to your readers, that those who have the government of Hongkong in their hands might see the expediency of subsidising one or other of the military bands in the city in view of the concerts for the benefit of the general public. There is not a city of any size in the East which has not its public band. Colombo, Singapore, Saigon, Shanghai all have their municipal bands which give moonlight concerts in the open-air, and it is the delight of the residents of these places to stroll as far as the gardens and hear the music. But Hongkong has none of these pleasures. It is true that occasionally in the afternoon a military band plays on the parade ground, but that is nothing compared to moonlight music. Why not have the band play on Blake Pier, for instance, once a week. In the cool of the evening after the day's work and when dinner is just over it would be delightful to stroll along the water front—with your "best girl" if possible—and listen to the strains of the band. An enterprising manufacturer of cool refreshments would make a small fortune by catering to the wants of the crowd and the rent charged for erecting a kiosk and having the monopoly of the trade would go along way towards meeting the cost of paying for the music. Seats might be provided and a moderate charge made for them, all of which would go to swell the amount received towards the payment of the band. But even if no charge were made for these accessories, Hongkong is rich enough to defray the cost of an innocent entertainment of this character. As it is at present, every evening is like another. Unless there is some performance going on at the City Hall, the average man, who has been accustomed to a faster life than that found in Hongkong, is obliged to resort to the billiard room and the bar, with no good result. I think that the authorities might well do something in the direction I have indicated for those who do not live up the mountain or are not immersed in business calculations even after the day is ended. I am, yours etc.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1905.

THE BAD HANDWRITING OF CELEBRITIES.

SOME AMUSING TALES.

"A man who cannot write plainly is a fool," was Lord Palmerston's dictum, and on the margin of a Foreign Office memorandum he commented indignantly, "Reading Mr. R.'s handwriting is like running open knives into one's eyes." He himself, remarks a writer in the *Globe*, wrote a beautiful hand, far removed from such hieroglyphics as those of Archbishop Cox, whose writing was described as being neither a hand nor a fist, but a foot, and a club one at that. This happy designation, which applies to much script of the present day, dates from more than a century ago, and disposes of the idea that bad writing is the essential modern failing which it is generally and has just recently been represented to be. It is true that the Lord Chief Justice, in delivering judgment a couple of years ago in the case arising out of the confirmation of Dr. Gore as Bishop of Worcester, found great difficulty in reading his manuscript, and apologised for his hesitancy because "My writing is very bad." At least Lord Alverstone succeeded in deciphering his notes, but it is recorded of John Bell, the greatest lawyer of the reign of George IV., that he wrote three hands; one which no one but himself could read; a second which his clerk could read and he could not; and a third which nobody could read.

Sir Henry Irving's script has been vividly defined as a cross between Egyptian hieroglyphics and modern shorthand, but the story that is told of one of his "orders" for the Lyceum being rejected at the box-office, and afterwards being made up by a chemist, who mistook it for a medical prescription, originated about Macready, and has been transferred to his modern successor in the well-known way that old stories have of cropping up again. It is reminiscent, too, of the fact that Napoleon's letters to Josephine were at first mistaken for rough maps of his campaign. His handwriting, indeed, was execrable, a derangement of such weird symbols that as often as not he could not read it himself. He might have said, with Sydney Smith, "I decline to be responsible for what I have written after an interval of twenty-four hours." At the same time Napoleon gave what is still the best defence for the bad writer. "His ideas," he declared, "flow faster than his hand can trace. He has only time to place his points. He must compress words into letters and phrases into words, and let the scribes make it out afterwards."

Likewise, in extenuation of the proverbially vile penmanship of authors, Robert Louis Stevenson pleaded: "You may write as beautifully a hand as you will, you have always something else to think of, and can not pause to notice your loops and flourishes. They are besides the mark, and the first law stationer could put you to the blush." Of that dictum there are a thousand examples, and, indeed, it was Nathaniel Hawthorne who, hovering on the brink of a literary career took comfort in the fact that the illegibility of his handwriting was very "authorlike." On the other hand, Scott, Gray, Moore, Thackeray and Dickens in the past and Mr. Rudyard Kipling and Mr. Hall Caine in the present offer manuscripts of ordered clearness and symmetry to the reader. Carlyle's writing has been well described as eccentric and spiteful little flourishes which "dart about the paper in various odd ways. Some letters slope one way and some another, some are maimed, halt, and crippled, and at are blind." Balzac was even worse with "a dash of ink like a rocket breaking into a fiery ring of phrase; epithets and nouns interlarded, crossed, mixed, interlarded." The mildest of the stories told of Horace Greeley's the great American journalist, illegible hand is that a reporter dismissed for incompetence used his editor's angry and absolutely incoherent letter as a testimonial of his great abilities; only the signature could be recognised. Similarly, Lord Goschen has declared that his grand-father was obliged to commence business on his own account because no one would employ such a shocking writer as clerk.

Much use, however, renders almost any scrawl legible to the compositor, and there are many stories in the vein of that told of Bishop Forbes, who hurried into a printer's office one day with the request: "I hope your compositors will be able to make out this sermon of mine. I confess I can't, and I want to preach it on Sunday." Dean Stanley's copy presented such difficulties to the printers that they charged extra for setting it up in type. On one occasion they were obliged to return it with the request that he would re-write a passage which defied all attempts to unravel it. "If you cannot read my writing," he replied, "I am sure I cannot do so; but I think I meant to say . . . drifting into almost as dense an illegibility as before."

Little better could be said of the script of Mr. J. M. Barrie, and when forty years ago Captain Hamber was appointed editor of the *Morning Advertiser* the printer and most of the compositors were selected because of their proficiency in the translation of Hamber. Mr. W. H. Mudford, his successor as editor of the *Standard*, wrote a not less wonderful hand, his signature in particular being a masterpiece of incomprehensibility. Likewise, the handwriting of Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. La-bouchere is full of pitfalls for the unwary and inexperienced, while Mr. Balfour's does not err on the side of legibility. But Mr. Chamberlain is an excellent penman, as one would expect from his business experience. As the most perfect master of calligraphy, Fame has crowned Dr. Burton, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Clifton, than whom no one writes the English language in more beautiful and clearer characters, now that age and his many inventions have impaired Edison's script.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

AT MACAO.

Specially decorated in honour of the event, the pretty church of San Lorenzo, at Macao, witnessed the brilliant scene of the marriage of Mr. Carlos Cabral, of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs service, and Miss Anita Garcia, second daughter of General and Mrs. Garcia, on Sunday at 11 a.m. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Soares. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a lovely dress of white duchess satin made with a long train and pointed bodice, a wreath of orange blossoms, and a veil of embroidered tulle, and carried a shower bouquet of bridal flowers and maiden hair fern. She was led to the altar by the veteran general, who, in the fine uniform of his high rank, with the numerous decorations conferred upon him by the Portuguese Government cut a fine figure in the brilliant gathering. Among the large number of friends and guests present, the military element was much in evidence, the uniforms of the officers giving a fine setting to the scene. H. E. Senhor and Mrs. Montenegro, and the Governor's suite were unavoidably absent, as H. E. Sir Matthew Nathan and party, who were on a visit to Macao that day, had arranged to call on the Portuguese Governor at the time of the wedding. For the same reason the town band who would have played during the marriage ceremony could not be present. They were however, ably substituted by the Band of the Seminary who, under Father Jacob Lau, a Chinese missionary, and an accomplished musician, efficiently conducted the service with full orchestra. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. H. de Figueiredo, of Shanghai, and Miss Alvarez, four pretty little girls being bridesmaids. They all wore little costumes and carried bouquets of pretty flowers. The best man was an uncle of the bride's, Mr. Luiz M. Alvarez, and Mr. Matheus A. Lima acted as groom's man.

After the marriage ceremony a nuptial mass was celebrated, at the conclusion of which the happy couple were the recipients of congratulations from a large number of friends, both the bride and bridegroom being extremely popular with the Portuguese and foreign community of Macao. Among the guests were noticed several Chinese gentlemen who wore on their breasts the insignia of some Portuguese Order.

A reception was then held at the residence of Mrs. Alvarez. Mr. Matheus de Lima in a short and felicitous speech proposed the toast of the newly-married couple which was heartily responded to by the guests present. The happy pair proceeded to Hongkong the same evening by the *s.s. Honam*.

WORKING CONDITIONS IN THE STRAITS.

BY ONE WHO HAS BEEN THERE.

"Comparisons are odious," so said somebody. Who he was we don't know. However, whoever he was, he might have added that they are necessary, and never more so than when a "boom" of any sort is on the *fais*. It is for the purpose of making comparisons that I am now wading down this column of newspaper. The comparison that I want to make is the comparison of that much-vexed article, rubber. Everyone who follows the times will, doubtless, have been interested in the various letters that have lately appeared in the papers of this Colony and many others. The question that a great many are asking is: "Where shall I plant my rubber?" Perhaps, the small capitalist (and their name is legion) is asking himself seriously: "Shall I emigrate to that seeming Eldorado, the Federated Malay States?—that picturesque peninsula, which is praised by some, and damned by others?" I take it that in life the first consideration of every sane individual is the value of his health. Will he accept ill health and, perhaps, become a wreck for the sake of what?—an ideal rubber soil. The intending settler in such an unhealthy climate as the Straits Settlements must first ask himself this question: "Am I fever-proof? am I capable of standing life in such a fever-ridden country; and if I get this malaria thrummed into my system, shall I ever get it out again?" You say: "I shall have to live in the midst of a steamy forest. I shall have to be standing over men who are continually turning over this soil," and it is a well-known fact that the soil of the Straits Settlements is a fever-trap, only equalled in its deadliness by the Gold Coast and German East Africa. I don't refer to those estates that have been long opened and cultivated for years. The sun and light have been let into the soil, and this malarial nuisance has in these cases been greatly mitigated. No one, I fancy, will deny that the Native States is an ideal soil for rubber. It is the alluvial flat along the coast on either side of the Peninsula that is being exploited in many prodigious, more especially than others in the almighty rubber. It is said that drowning men will catch at a straw. I have no doubt they will. I have never seen them.

To make another comparison, some seven or eight years ago coffee was the cry in the Malay Peninsula. The disastrous fall in prices killed this boom and ruined many. The planters who elected to remain caught at their straw. Needless to say their straw was rubber. Their straw gradually changed to a substantial raft, and if on this they should float home to prosperity, they will have the goodwill of all who knew what that struggle have been. And one hears that they have not been slow to take advantage of their good fortune. By every means they'll advertise, by every means will the Government encourage settlers; and quite right, too, they have their axe to grind.

Now, just a word as to the formation of this country, which accounts largely, no doubt, for the fertility and richness of the soil. The flat along the sea has been fed for centuries from the range of mountainous land which forms the long backbone of this Peninsula. Year after year, in past ages, the soil has collected and deepened. Great

virgin forests extend (or used to extend) from the highest mountain ranges to the sea on either hand. Little could have been done to cultivate the land in past ages as it is well known that the Malay has always been a warlike person, caring little for agriculture, and one of those contented persons who is happy with a little. Now, of course, all this is changed. The railways, the splendid Government roads, the small and numerous towns, the great influx of the industrious Chinamen, and the influence of tin and rubber are evidences that this country is being pushed industriously as a place for settlers and emigrants. There is no doubt that if only the climate was more suitable to Europeans and others, the place by this time would have made double the progress. But that is harping back to the old question: "Is the climate good enough? And if you, the small capitalist, would like this question answered by one who has been there and tried it—here it is:—

If you are a cast-iron man, if you are fever-proof, if you love hot places, and if you are utterly careless as to your health and happiness, then, my friend, the Straits is the place for you, without a doubt. But if, on the other hand, you are an ordinary mortal with a dread of fever, with a hatred for intense heat and an unwholesome life, with a capability of working and a disposition to be content where you are (i.e. in a healthy place), then don't be above taking a tip from one who has worried through it, and give the Straits the go-by. Believe me when I say the world is a big place. There is room for men in Canada, and that is generally acknowledged, to be one of the healthiest places in the world. In Canada you'll have to work—manual labour, perhaps, and a good deal of it—but remember it is a place where you can settle. There will be no necessity for you to keep running off on a trip to benefit your health. People, I have heard, do not die young in Canada. That, however, is beside the question. We are now upon the question of the comparison of Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. Ceylon is a well-developed, prosperous little colony, and, in spite of the grumblers who cavil at the roads, the railways, and other things, Ceylon, for its size, will take a deal of heating. Why rush off to plant rubber in the Straits, when you have sufficiently good soil at hand in the low-country of Ceylon? Taken all round, the low-country of Ceylon is infinitely healthier than the Straits Settlements. In the low-country here you will never hear of scores of villages wiped out by fever, or of land that has to be abandoned because even the very Tamils die upon it. The land, you say, is more expensive in Ceylon and the Government less willing to encourage the intending settler. True, but yet it is better to endure the evil that you wot of than rush off to an unknown land which might be anything. Again, what of the coasts on either side of Africa—are they one whit better than Ceylon? Their soil may be a trifle richer and a trifle more fertile. And what of Brazil and all those charming fever-haunted jungles of South America? To my mind a land in which you cannot live to draw your salary and enjoy it is a poor sort of country in which to cast your lot. If, of course, you are a moderately rich man, and can find the fool to go and open up these unwholesome places for you, by all means do so! And in after-years you can pat yourself upon the back for your smartness in drawing most of the profits without having to endure the poisonous climate. And if, of course, the pioneer should be buried in the meantime, that's nothing to anybody; it's merely the way of the world. It is well known that in these deadly climes the pioneer seldom enjoys the prosperity that he has created. But still the extraordinary grit that has made the Straits Settlements what it is applies equally to Ceylon. They've both had their hard struggle with misfortune, and they've both come through; and that rubber will continue to flourish as a paying cultivation for many years there can be little doubt. Upon the question of local soils, seeds, and questions closely connected with the actual cultivation of rubber, there will doubtless soon be many experts. But enough of comparisons. As in everything with regard to agriculture, your steps must be wary, and before you buy a block of land keep in mind that old adage, "Look before you leap," and let your look be a good long look, or you may regret your haste. Hoping that I have done something to prove to you that the little island of Ceylon is not the worst of places, I will finish by a last comparison and compare myself to one of the many who would like to grind their axe, but have not the wherewithal to grind it—*Agricola, in Times of Ceylon*.

COMMERCIAL.

OPIMUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follow—	
Malwa New	Per picul @ 1,140
" Old	@ 1,180
" Older	@ 1,230/1,260
" Oldest	@ 1,340
Per chest	
Malwa New	@ 1,112
Benares New	@ 1,080
Pemian (Paper)	@ 780/800

To-day's Advertisement.

SANITARY BOARD.

NOTICE.

IN view of the intimate relationship which exists between HUMAN PLAGUE and RAT PLAGUE, HOUSEHOLDERS are invited to Report at once to the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH should they find their Premises to be infested with Rats.

By Order of the Board,

W. BOWEN ROWLANDS,
Assistant Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1905.

Intimations.

ROBINSON PIANO COMPANY, LD.

THE PUBLIC MAY RELY

IMPLICITLY ON GETTING

FROM US

PIANOS

OF THE

HIGHEST CLASS

EMBODYING THE VERY BEST

MUSICAL AND WEARING

QUALITIES,

AT

MODERATE PRICES.

OUR CLIENTS HAVE THE

ADVANTAGE OF OUR

30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE AS

EXPERTS,

DEVOTED

EXCLUSIVELY

TO THE PIANO TRADE.

WE ARE BY FAR THE

LARGEST IMPORTERS

AND

MANUFACTURERS

IN CHINA, AND STOCK THE

GREATEST VARIETY

OF MAKES.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1905

[521]

CAVE WEISMANN.

THE Public are invited to pay a visit to our new

Tiffin Rooms.

The only place of its kind in Hongkong.

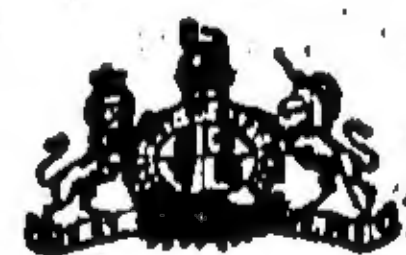
A VERITABLE FAIRY LAND.

REAL GERMAN PASS BEER ON DRAUGHT.

Entrance—

No. 1A, WYNDHAM STREET.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1905.

[46]



THE POPULAR
SCOTCH
IS
"BLACK & WHITE"



JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.

SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS.

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H.M. THE KING

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H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Supplied at all the LEADING CLUBS and HOTELS, and to be obtained from the principal Stores.

THE PRIVILEGES OF
AMBASSADORS.

Mr. Harold Macfarlane, in the May number of the "World's Work," says that "in all probability public attention has never in the history of diplomacy been so firmly riveted on the Ambassadorial world as has been the case since the advent of King Edward to the throne. For many years the sovereign had refrained from making the acquaintance of the little bits of Britain to be found in every European capital; and only at rare intervals had a Continental monarch stepped on that portion of his dominion that is situated in the West end of London. King Edward, however, has revived the custom of exchanging visits with his fellow monarchs, and they, in turn, have made themselves familiar with the protocols of their respective territories that are bounded by the streets of the Metropolis. When in Vienna recently King Edward gave a luncheon at the Embassy to the Emperor Francis Joseph, he began his speech, when proposing the health of the august guest, with the words: "As we are upon British soil," a statement that supplies the very keynote of the Ambassadorial position. The privileges that an ambassador enjoys when on duty are manifold; at home he may be entitled to a comparative nobody, but in the capital he is accredited to he enjoys all the prerogatives of an Emperor or a President. That an ambassador is exempt from taxes goes without saying, for he is exempt from all cash payments in the sense that the same cannot be enforced by law. That he pays his bills and his rates which, unlike taxes, are applied for is simply an act of grace on the part of an ambassador and his suite." It was in Queen Anne's reign that a special Act of Parliament was passed to make ambassadors immune from arrest for debt in order to soothe the savage breast of Peter the Great, whose ambassador was arrested on account of a little matter of £50. Because ambassadors are punctilious about paying their privilege must not be forgotten.

"That the law or etiquette on the subject is decidedly intricate was proved by the fact that when a delegate of the Portuguese Government struck one of the employees in the Portuguese Colonial Pavilion at the Paris Exhibition of 1900 the Court rejected his plea that the assault took place in what was technically Portuguese territory, and therefore beyond French jurisdiction, and he was called upon to pay a fine and damages. Although there may be some lingering uncertainty about ambassadorial etiquette with regard to royal courts there certainly is none in respect to police-courts, to which ambassadors cannot be taken against their will either as criminals or witnesses. The United States authorities discovered this fact as long ago as 1866, when the Dutch Minister's presence at a witness in a case tried at Washington being desired, he declined to attend the Court, and was backed up in his decision by the Government of Holland, to whom the American Government appealed. History, it will be remembered, repeated itself in 1898, when in the course of the Zola trial, a side issue of the Dreyfus affair, the military 'attaches' of the German, Austro-Hungarian, and Spanish Embassies refused to renounce their diplomatic immunity until they had referred their positions to their respective governments. Although this custom is generally known it occasionally happens that a too zealous constable bears off to duress a member of an ambassador's suite, and is promptly called over the coals by those who are not ignorant of the fact that the immunity of the ambassador extends to his household.

OTHER POINTS.

"With regard to 'exterritoriality,' Mr. Macfarlane says cases are infrequent, but in 1893 and 1900 two such engaged public attention for a short time. In the earlier of these diplomatic incidents the 'dramatis personae' included Mr. Spencer Eddy, one of the Secretaries to the American Ambassador, and Mr. J. E. White, son of Mr. Henry White, of the American Embassy. These two gentlemen had the temerity to ride their bicycles on the footpath in the vicinity of Winkfield, Berks, and although they had in all probability every excuse for doing so by the state of the roads, they were duly summoned by a too zealous constable. Metaphorically wrapping themselves in the Stars and Stripes, the diplomatists claimed 'exterritoriality' with the result that after an appeal to the Home Secretary the Maidenhead magistrates had no alternative but to withdraw the summons, whereupon peace again reigned between the United Kingdom and the United States. The second of the two cases, which came before the magistrate at Maidenhead magistrates had no alternative but to satisfy a footman was found lying outside a public house, and being unable to give any account of himself was promptly taken in custody. When his case was called, however, the prisoner claimed the privilege of international law, stating that he was the servant of the Swedish Ambassador. And as proof was forthcoming in support of his claim, the magistrate was obliged to allow him to return unimpeded to that portion of Sweden that lies in Pont Street, W.

"Although it is customary for the diplomatic agents to furnish the authorities to which they are accredited with lists of their employees in order that undue advantage should not be taken of the custom of immunity, the privilege has its disadvantages, as was proved some years ago when an ambassador was only too anxious that a member of his household should stand trial for a criminal offence, and it was found that our police were powerless to arrest him. An ambassador may engage his impunity in treacherous plots against the reigning monarch, or government of the country to which he is accredited, a privilege that was availed in more than once in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He can, moreover, smuggle many things, as he likes into the country without the Customs authorities being able to stop him. But he must not keep a monarch sliding either on his doorstep or elsewhere.

When, a few years ago, the Kaiser dined with Sir Frank Lascelles at the British Embassy at Berlin, he remarked to the younger members of the staff: "Have any of you fellows seen your ambassador in bed? I have." As a matter of history the monarch did catch the British Ambassador napping on one occasion, but it was not the fault of Sir Frank that he was not ready to greet his royal guest when he stepped on to the territory of Great Britain. It appears that on the morning of the day following Spidola's attack upon the King (then Prince of Wales) at Brussels, the Kaiser without formally hastened to the Embassy to offer his congratulations upon his uncle's escape, an hour that was entirely unexpected by the officials at the Embassy, with the aforementioned result.

Shipping.

Arrivals.
Janet, Fr. s.s., 738, P. Merles, 10th June, Haiphong 8th June, and Hoihow 9th, Gen.—A. R. M.
Yangtze, Br. s.s., 4,149, W. Cope-Lycett, 11th June, Liverpool via Singapore 6th June, Gen.—B. & S.
Changsha, Br. s.s., 1,465, T. Moore, 12th June, Kobe via Kuchino 10th June, Gen.—B. & S.
Shanghai, Br. s.s., 1,307, F. D. Northcombe, 12th June, Shanghai 6th June, Gen.—B. & S.
Yochow, Br. s.s., 1,206, J. H. Brown, 11th June, Shanghai 7th June, Gen.—R. & S.
Phra Nang, Ger. s.s., 1,021, F. V. Mangelsdorff, 11th June, Bangkok via Swatow 10th June, Rice.—B. & S.
Hantu, Br. s.s., 4,188, A. W. Wooster, 11th June, Shanghai 8th June, Gen.—N. Y. K.
Mausang, Br. s.s., 1,644, R. Houghson, 10th June, Sandakan 5th June, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Clavering, Br. s.s., 2,283, D. Barton, 10th June, Salina Cruz 6th June, and Moji 6th June, Ballast.—C. C. S. Co.
Taishun, Ch. s.s., 1,216, W. Jamieson, 11th June, Shanghai 8th June, Gen.—C. M. & N. Co.
Germania, Ger. s.s., 1,713, J. Petersen, 11th June, Chinkiang 6th June, Rice.—J. & Co.
Doli, Nor. s.s., 629, J. Gjerner, 11th June, Bangkok 4th June, Rice.—Guan Fat Hong.
Clara Jensen, Ger. s.s., 1,103, F. Bendixen, 11th June, Shanghai via Foochow, Amoy and Swatow 2nd June, Gen.—O. R. K.
Benaty, Br. s.s., J. Doarched, 11th June, Singapore 4th June, Gen.—G. L. & Co.
Norma, Nor. s.s., 898, S. V. Marking, 10th June, Bangkok 3rd June, Rice.—Order.

June 11.
Fochow, for Shanghai.
Prometheus, for Shanghai.
Prometheus, for Swatow.
Emma Lyden, for Swatow.
Vahia, for Singapore.
Vahia, for Swatow.
Tingane, for Fochow.
Lokang, for Swatow.
June 12.
Java, for Shanghai, &c.
Hongkong, for Haiphong.
Kluksang, for Shanghai.
Kluksang, for Kobe.
Bantu, for Singapore.
Tatshan, for Saigon.

Shipping Report.

Str. Phra Nang from Bangkok: S.W. winds, moderate sea, misty weather.
Str. Yangtze from Liverpool: Moderate monsoon, fine clear weather, smooth seas.
Str. Clavering from Moji: There is port light S.W. winds, occasional rain and light mist, smooth sea throughout.

Vessels in Port.

STRANERS.

Bufo, Am. transport, 5,000, Hall, 29th May, from Manila.
Devawongse, Ger. s.s., 1,057, S. G. Gehen, 9th June, Bangkok 30th May, Fice.—B. & S.
Hans Wagner, Dut. s.s., 941, J. Kagemann, 5th June, Hamburg 16th April, Gen.—C. & Co.
Holstein, Ger. s.s., 981, J. C. Hansen, 10th June, Haiphong and Hoihow 6th June, Rice.—J. & Co.
Indradeo, Br. s.s., 3,457, E. Esterbrook, 8th June, Newcastle via Sydney 19th May, Coal.—S. T. & Co.
Korea, Am. s.s., 5,651, A. Zerder, 6th June, San Francisco 3rd May, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai 3rd June, Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.
Langdale, Br. s.s., 2,391, C. J. Killey, 10th June, Moji 3rd June, Coal.—S. T. & Co.
Macquarie, Br. s.s., 2,071, St. John George, 25th April, Moji 21st April, Coal.—G. L. & Co.
March, Br. s.s., 1,335, Motherdale, 28th May, Cardiff 23rd May, Coal.—A. K. & Co.
Nam Sang, Br. s.s., 2,591, Geo. Payne, 5th June, Calcutta 1st May, via Penang and Singapore 31st, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Nanshan, Br. s.s., 1,229, A. W. Brynall, 7th June, Bangkok 1st June, Gen.—B. & S.
Paoding, Br. s.s., 1,056, H. Wavell, 8th June, Amoy 7th June, Gen.—B. & S.
Tean, Br. s.s., 1,345, W. B. Brown, 9th June, Manila 6th June, Gen.—B. & S.
Teintau, Ger. s.s., 1,003, O. Koch, 8th June, Kuching 2nd June, Rice and Gen.—B. & S.

SAILING VESSELS.

A. G. Ropes, Am. ship, 2,302, D. H. Riner, 10th May, Philadelphia 10th Oct., 1904, Case Oil.—E. O. Co.
Combrilark, Br. 4-masted ship, 2,151, George, 2nd June, Cardiff 2nd Jan., Coal.—Government.

Declar, Br. ship, 1,836, E. Gale, 13th May, New York 22nd Nov., 1904, Case Oil.—S. O. Co.
Jordan Hill, Br. 4-masted ship, 2,776, G. M. Kennedy, 30th May, New York 1st Dec., 1904, Case Oil.—S. O. Co.
Lawhill, Br. 4-masted ship, 2,742, J. C. Jarvis, 3rd June, New York 27th Jan., Case Oil.—S. O. Co.
Scottish Hills, Br. ship, 1,998, Blackmore, 2nd June, Cardiff 13th Jan., Patent Fuel.—Admiralty.
Sierra Lucena, Br. ship, 1,628, E. Vooght, 4th June, Cardiff 10th Dec., Patent Fuel.—Government.
Travancore, Br. ship, 2,117, Harges, 30th April, Cardiff 5th Sept., Patent Fuel.—Government.

Steamers Expected.

Vessels	From	Agents	Date
Coptic	Manila	O. & O. Co.	June 11
Emp. of India	Shanghai	C. P. R. Co.	June 13
Oceanic	Salmon	M. M. Co.	June 13
Foxton Hall	Singapore	B. & S.	June 14
Sinla	Singapore	P. & O. Co.	June 15
Arcton	Singapore	D. S. & Co.	June 16
P. Waldemar	Singapore	M. S. & Co.	June 19
Tarlar	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	June 20
Suisang	Singapore	J. M. & Co.	June 20
Nichsen	Colombo	M. & Co.	June 21
Nicomedia	Portland	P. & A. Co.	June 26
Nunantia	Portland	P. & A. Co.	July 6

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Returns.

Vessels	From	Agents	Date
City of Birmingham	at Kowloon Dock		
Bufo	"		
Adamastor	"		
Travancore	"		
Teintau	"		

Ships Passed The Canal.

Outward—2nd May—Prism. 6th May—Kelpino. 9th May—Merionethshire, Ophach, Salmora, Goldmouth, 16th May—Java, Managou, Eldrold, Prince Ritel Friedrich. 19th May—Oceanic, Prometheus, Pyrus, Drufar, Isula, Labuan, 23rd May—Sileta, (German) Alcinous, Ecclesia, Pechana. 26th May—Ajias, Formosa. 30th May—Jelanga, Khalif, Sackten, Norden, Thador Will, Plegua, Auchenblau, 2nd June—Agamannon, Alaska, Flinthire, Idomenus, Tourant, Afghan, 6th June—Trava, Danbighshire, 9th June—Arcadia, Lumber, Glenlozan, Japan, Pechanur, Neuby Hall.

Homeward—12th May—Mackoon, Suevia.

21st May—Barotz. 26th May—Armand Ceylan, Rehte. 30th May—Kaitow. 2nd June—Schuykill. 6th June—Pruissen. 9th June—Sileta.

Arrivals at Home—2nd May—Persia, Ras

Isa, Sotuma, Tourana. 6th May—Rumun, Cambia. 9th May—Pha Line, Dend. 12th May—Alahcen, Achilles. 16th May—Suanley, Tankin, Richmond Castle. 19th May—Antenor, Prince Ritel Friedrich. 15th May—Manila. 16th May—Marquis, Negechem, George, T. Hay. 10th May—Bengal. 2nd June—P. R. Friedrich, Alcinous, Barotz, Armand Rehte, Merionethshire, Suevia, Pyrus, St. Fillan. 8th June—Ceylon. 9th June—Sileta (Ger.).

Post Office.

A Mail will close for:

Amoy, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per Korea, 13th June, 10 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per Emma Lyden, 13th June, 10 A.M.
Europe, &c., India, via Taitcorin—Per Polynesian, 13th June, 11 A.M.
Macao—Per Heungshan, 13th June, 1.15 P.M.
Sourabaya and Samarang—Per Chusanang, 13th June, 2 P.M.
Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Cocktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth—Per Changsha, 13th June, 3 P.M.
Manila—Per Tean, 13th June, 3 P.M.
Kongmoon, Kuchuk, Shuhing and Tak-hing—Per Linton, 13th June, 3 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Namrang, 14th June, 11 A.M.
Macao—Per Heungshan, 14th June, 1.15 P.M.
Tientsin—Per Wozang, 14th June, 2 P.M.
Shanghai—Per Yochow, 14th June, 3 P.M.
Macao—Per Heungshan, 15th June, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai—Per Kwangyang, 15th June, 2 P.M.
Kongmoon, Kuchuk, Shuhing and Tak-hing—Per Samul, 15th June, 3 P.M.
Manila—Per Loongang, 16th June, 3 P.M.
Manila—Per Robt, 17th June, 10 A.M.
Europe, &c., India, via Taitcorin—Per Rongal, 17th June, 11 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle, Wash.—Per Minnetola, 19th June, 11 A.M.
Swatow, Wei-hai-wei, Chafso and Tientsin—Per Chikhi, 20th June, 3 P.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per Empress of India, 21st June, 10 A.M.
Europe, &c., India, via Taitcorin—Per Zebun, 21st June, 11 A.M.
Canton and Hoihow—Per Kaitow, 22nd June, 3 P.M.
Manila—Per Zofro, 24th June, 11 A.M.
Frederick, Wilhelmshafen, Herbersthorpe, Matupi, Sydney and Melbourne—Per Willa, 27th June, 10 A.M.
Europe, &c., India, via Taitcorin—Per Caladonia, 27th June, 11 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per Tartar, 3rd July, 9 A.M.

Mails for Canton, Samahul, Wochow

and Macao will be closed on week days at 7.30 every morning. On Sundays the mail for Macao will be closed at 8 A.M., and that for Canton at 9 A.M.

Mails for Namiao, Samahul, Wochow

and Macao will be closed at 5 P.M. On Sundays the mails will be closed at 9 A.M.

No mail will be closed for Canton on Saturday evening.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG.

Hailey, Mrs. H. J. Kray, C. H.
Walker, A. S. Loring, A. H.
Danks, C. W. Large, H. J. C.
Bingham, Mr. & Mrs. Lewis, A. R.
J. E. and child Lewis, A. R.
Risebeck, R. J. Lowther, G.
Bisney, W. S. Luckie, A. R.
Bisney, S. Mackay, C. H.
Bisney, Mrs. Marriott, Dr. O.
Blair, D. K. McArar, T. P.
Boggs, Mr. & Mrs. J. Miller, P. L.
Bonner, E. A. Moody, Mrs. J. L.
Borthwick, Mrs. R. W. Moon, Mr. & Mrs. F. M.
and child Moore, Dr. W. B. A.
Bowden, V. R. Morrison, Mrs.
Brighton, F. G. Murray, E. H.
Broughall, L. Newington, A. G.
Brunner, Mr. and Mrs. Offord Patey, Mrs. E. W. C.
Carter, W. L. Pao, Mr. and Mrs. F.
Chalmers, D. N. Le.
Chambers, Mr. & Mrs. Parfit, W.
H. K. Peak, J.
Clark, Mrs. A. E. Peak, W.
Clark, Hon. Dr. Francis Rooney, F. C.
Clark, T. Ranney, Mrs. F. O.
Clegg, R. N., Eng. Lt. Roach, Mrs. J. S. and child
Cunningham, G. Rochet, A.
Davies, F. O. Scott, A. O.
Davies, Mrs. J. T. Sherman, Mr.
Deacon, F. B. Sherman, Mrs.
Doolittle, F. H. Skinn, A. J.
Douglas, Capt. & Mrs. J. Skott, C.
Downing, Mr. and Mrs. Seewin, E. A.
Evans, F. W. Sonnerthal, L. M.
Fletcher, H. Soper, C. H.
Fraser, E. H. Stanley, H. H.
Frost, B. L. Staples, Mrs.
Gay, V. Stein, A. L.
Gey, Miss Stewart, W. M.
Glover, C. Swindell, Dr. Edgar
Grant, A. W. Thornborough.
Grone, Dr. and Mrs. F. Trimnell, W. D.
Hall, Capt. T. Unkebaun, C. H.
Hamron, J. Vickers, R. C.
Harding, R. Watkins, Miss E.
Hastell, H. J. White, F. C. W.
Hurst, R. W., Engineer. Williams, Mrs. C. J.
Capt. Wolf, H. E.
Innes, Capt. R. Woolmer, Mr. and Mrs.
Kemp, H. C. C. F.
Kerr, F. Wright, Mr. and Mrs.
King, Chas. G. Voyer, M.
Knogge, Dr. S. H. Zehrmann, F. C.

PEAK.

Aucoti, E. F. Louder, Mr.
Beattie, A. Martin, R.
Barnard, Mr. & Mrs. Meadus, Eng-Comdr.
Borromand, Mr. & Mrs. Mitchell, R.
Borromand, Mr. & Mrs. Moxon, Mr. and Mrs.
Caldwell, Mr. Herbert
Caldwell, Mr. Muelly, F.
Cocks, Mr. & Mrs. A. E. O'Neill, J. L. Hugh
Darling, Col. Painter, Maj. and Mrs.
Dixon, Mr. Parry, Major
Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Parry, Major
Gales, Capt. Paxton, Capt. H. W.
Hallingworth, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Major
Mrs. Piggott, Mr. and Mrs.
Harker, B. Brotherton Pollock, K.C., Mr.
Hassan, Mr. and Mrs. Sower, Capt. and Mrs.
Hassan, Col. Sinclair, A.
Hassan, Mr. Stokes, Mr.
Helsgaun, A. Thomas, Mr.
Hett, Mr. and Mrs. Uffal, W. von
F. Target Vandin, Gordon
Hudig, D. Vereker, Capt. and
Jeffries, H. U. Mrs.
Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Watkins, R.E., Capt.
Jesling, Major C. L. White, Dr. and Mrs.
Kays, Major and Mrs. M. J.
Kelsall, Major & Mrs.

CRATERHURST.

Barnett, H. J. O. Smith, E. Grant
Dann, G. H. Smith, H. Percy
Gaskill, Mr. and Mrs. Webb, Mr. and Mrs.
Gray, S. H. Mootague
Kaptein, B. D. Wilson, Dr. Newell
Lyons, F. W. Woodward, Mr. & Mrs.
Marchant, Capt. and children
Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mrs. R. J. L.
Grant Young, J. Ashton

OCCIDENTAL.

Bochermann, L. Lovegrove, L.
Chandler, Lieut. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. J.
Evenberg, Mrs. & son C. and daughter
Fisher, R. Moser, E.
Clasman, G. Munro, Miss A.
Haeltermann, B. Penaeather, Mrs.
Hales, G. L. Reppening, T.
Hanna, H. O. Rinke, E.
Jahrling, Dr. and Mrs. Vesper, M.
Jacob, T. Wagner, A.
Johnston, M. J. Watson, J. G.
Kegel, W. C. Watson, H. A.
Key, Dr. Krill, Mr. Wüst, G.

KOWLOON.

Brackenman, Mrs. Johnston, Miss B.
Davis, Dr. J. Leslie Johnston, Master
Eustace, Bert. McCrae, D.
Fleming, Dr. Henry C. Price, Capt. and Mrs.
Johnston, Mrs. J. O. L.

June 11 at 10 A.M.

Barometer 29.65
Thermometer 85
Humidity 83
Rainfall —

June 12 at 10 A.M.

Barometer 29.58
Thermometer 87
Humidity 72
Rainfall —

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

June 9th, 1905, a.m.

Bar.	Th.	Hum.	Wind	Wv.
Vladivostok	7 a.m.	29.82	NW	8
Nemuro	7 a.m.	29.82	NW	8
Hakodate	7 a.m.	29.82	NW	8
Tokio	7 a.m.	29.82	NW	8
Kochi	7 a.m.	29.82	NW	8
Nagasaki	7 a.m.	29.82	NW	8
Kagoshima	7 a.m.	29.82	NW	8
Oshima	7 a.m.	29.82	NW	8
Naha	7 a.m.	29.82	NW	8
Ishigakijima	7 a.m.	29.82	NW	8
Taihu	7 a.m.	29.82	NW	8
Taipei	7 a.m.	29.82	NW	8
Koshu	7 a.m.	29.82	NW	8
Tsushima	7 a.m.	29.82	NW	8
Wakayama	7 a.m.	29.82	NW	8
Wakayama	7 a.m.	29.82	NW	8
Guttsai	7 a.m.	29.82	NW	8
Sharp Peak	7 a.m.	29.82	NW	8
Amoy	7 a.m.	29.82	NW	8
Swatow	7 a.m.	29.82	NW	8
Canton	7 a.m.	29.82	NW	8
Hongkong	7 a.m.	29.82	NW	8
Victoria Peak	7 a.m.	29.82	NW	8
Gap Rock	7 a.m.	29.82	NW	8
Macao	7 a.m.	29.82	NW	8
Manila	7 a.m.	29.82	NW	8
Bacolod	7 a.m.	29.82	NW	8
Cebu	7 a.m.	29.82	NW	8
C. St. James	7 a.m.	29.82	NW	8

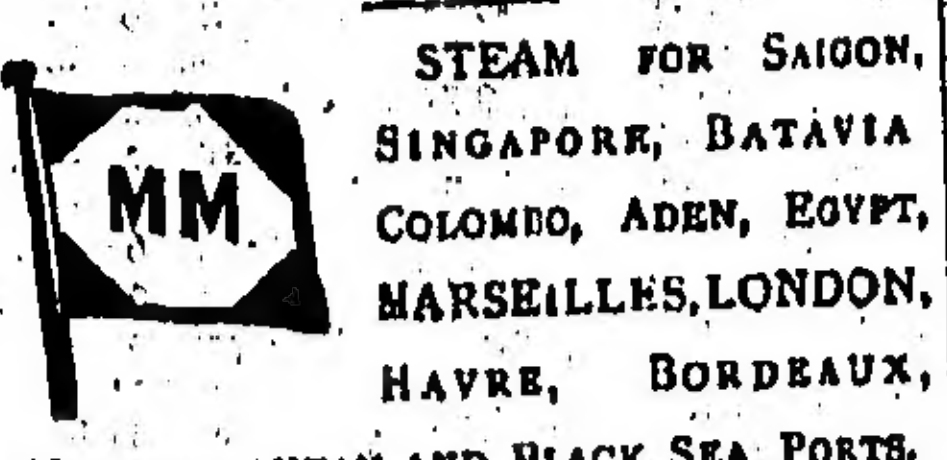
June 10th, 1905, a.m.

Bar.	Th.	Hum.	Wind	Wv.
Vladivostok	7 a.m.	30.00	W	4
Nemuro	7 a.m.	29.97	W	4
Hakodate	7 a.m.	29.97	NW	4
Tokio	7 a.m.	29.97	NW	4
Kochi	7 a.m.	29.97	NW	4
Nagasaki	7 a.m.	29.97	NW	4
Kagoshima	7 a.m.	29.97	NW	4
Oshima	7 a.m.	29.97	NW	4
Naha	7 a.m.	29.97	NW	4
Ishigakijima	7 a.m.	29.97	NW	4
Taihu	7 a.m.	29.97	NW	4
Taipei	7 a.m.	29.97	NW	4
Koshu	7 a.m.	29.97	NW	4
Tsushima	7 a.m.	29.97	NW	4
Wakayama	7 a.m.	29.97	NW	4
Wakayama	7 a.m.	29.97	NW	4
Guttsai	7 a.m.	29.97	NW	4
Sharp Peak	7 a.m.	29.97	NW	4
Amoy	7 a.m.	29.97	NW	4
Swatow	7 a.m.	29.97	NW	4
Canton	7 a.m.	29.97	NW	4
Hongkong	7 a.m.	29.97	NW	4
Victoria Peak	7 a.m.	29.97	NW	4
Gap Rock	7 a.m.	29.97	NW	4
Macao	7 a.m.	29.97	NW	4
Manila	7 a.m.	29.97	NW	4
Bacolod	7 a.m.	29.97	NW	4
Cebu	7 a.m.	29.97	NW	4
C. St. James	7 a.m.	29.97	NW	4

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

NAME.	CLASS.	TONS.
-------	--------	-------

Mails. **MESSAGERIES MARITIMES** FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.



STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "POLYNESIE."

Captain Broc, will be despatched for MARSEILLES TO-MORROW, the 13th June, at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. CALEDONNIEN.....27th June.

S.S. OCEANIE.....11th July.

S.S. TOURANE.....25th July.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1905.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICA, CANAL AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

T H E Steamship

"BENGAL."

Captain G. Philippa, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 17th June, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. Britannia, 6,335 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement), will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. Caledonia, due in London on the 30th July.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

L. S. LEWIS, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE. **BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.** **BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.**

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA, VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing
Platania	3,753	F. G. Purinton	At June 30
Shanmoo	3,666	E. V. Roberts	July 12
Tremont	3,666	T. W. Garlick	Aug. 8

1. Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shanmoo* and *Tremont* are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 23rd May, 1905.

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES.

&c. &c. &c.

Telephone 256.



DEPOT

FOR

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

AMATEUR WORK receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1905.

For Sale. **GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.** **PORTLAND CEMENT.**

\$4.50 per Cask 375 lbs. net ex Factory.

\$2.70 per Bag 250 lbs. net ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1905.

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid, and any other Chemicals.

Price \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts) or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents—

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1905.

FOR SALE. **INCANDESCENT GASOLINE LAMPS**

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, from the best makers.

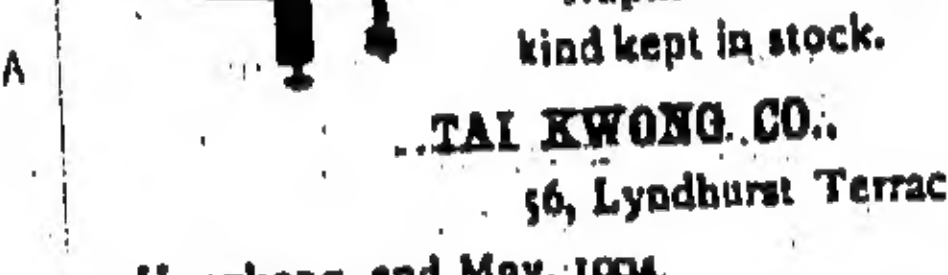
INCANDESCENT MANTLES, CHIMNEYS, GLOBES, SHADES, &c., for GASOLINE AND GAS LAMPS at the most moderate prices.

Lamps fixed up for Buyers free of charge.

Naphtha of the best kind kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO., 56, Lyndhurst Terrace.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1905.



To Let.

TO LET.

SHOP, No. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

First Floor, No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Second Floor, Nos. 12 and 14, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Apply to—

S. BISNEY, Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1905.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

"FOREST LODGE," Caine Road.

Apply to—

H. N. MODY,

Hongkong, 4th May, 1905.

TO LET.

NO. 12, KNOTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1905.

TO LET.

A BUILDING AT CAUSEWAY BAY, in present in occupation of the Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.

No. 4, RIFON TERRACE.

FLATS IN MORETON TERRACE, facing Polo Ground.

OFFICES in course of erection, CONNAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).

GODOWNS: PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1905.

TO LET.

SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS, Two, in Garden Road, near the Ferry, with Fine Bright and Airy Rooms. GAS and ELECTRIC BELLS laid on. Commanding fine view of the Harbour.

Rents very moderate.

Apply to—

H. RUTTONJEE, No. 5, D'Aguilar Street,

37 and 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1905.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN KELLY & POTTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.		
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	10,000	\$175	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$8,000,000 \$70,000	\$1,495,408	Div. of \$1.10/- and bonus of £1.00 ex- change 1/11/04=\$2.10 for second half-year 1904 \$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	\$800 sellers London 2/8 \$57 buyers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,995	£7	£5	\$200,000	\$41,768		
MARINE INSURANCE.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,400,000 \$1,739	\$150,491	\$17 for 1903	\$325 sellers
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	4,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$690,000 \$11,902 \$52,166 \$371,445	Nil.	\$44 for year ended 31.4.1904	\$64 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 800,000	Tls. 217,119	Interim of 7/6 1904	Tls. 8 1/2
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,850,000 \$2,000 \$172,749 \$89,110 \$54,673 \$77,004 \$1,000,000 \$218,911 \$2,241	\$2,078,997	\$35 for 1903	\$165 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$790,000 \$371,004	\$486,284	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1903	\$160
FIRE INSURANCE.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$70	\$1,000,000 \$2,241	\$390,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903	\$187 sales
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,200,505	\$360,372	\$34 for 1903	\$302 1/2
SHIPPING, TUG AND CARGO BOATS.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$88,499	\$8,812	\$1 for 1904	\$2 1/2
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$200,000 \$150,000 \$100,000 \$158,444	Nil.	\$2 for year ended 30.6.1904	\$36 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	\$15	Tls. 205,000 Tls. 100,000	\$26,160	\$1 for second half-year 1904	\$27 sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	Tls. 25,000	£1,853	10/- for 1903 @ 1/10 5/6=\$5.378	\$100 sellers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 43,762	{Tls. 2 1/2 final making Tls. 4 1/2 for 1904	Tls. 60 sales
Do. (Preference)	100,000	£1	£1	Tls. 25,000	£38,852	{Tls. 1 1/2 final making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1904	Tls. 48 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$25,000	\$929	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 5) for 1904	\$35
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$25,000	\$21,231	{Tls. 1 1/2 for year ending 30.4.1905	\$37
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 6,190	\$10 for 1904	\$130 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 6,190	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1904	Tls. 30 sales
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$450,000	\$24,812	Final of \$15 making \$20 for 1904	\$218 sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 1,635	\$3 for 1897	\$33 sales
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	10,000	£1	£1	\$40,000	£7,820	No. 3 of 1/6	Tls. 7 1/2
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	none	G. \$67,993	50 cents making G. \$1 for 1904	G. \$1 1/2
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	£4,873	£4,029	No. 11 of 1/- = 48 cents	\$3 1/2 sales
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	{Fca. 251,337 {Fca. 1,526,652	Fca. 85,706	Final of Fca. 45 making Fca. 55 for 1903	\$490
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fca. 250	Fca. 250	{Fca. 251,337 {Fca. 1,526,652	Fca. 85,706	\$3.75 for 1904	\$331
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$70,000 \$58,473 \$10,000	\$8,577	Final of \$2 1/2 making \$5 for 1904	\$103 sellers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown, Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$300,000 \$210,000 \$33,500	\$39,422	{66 dividend and \$1 bonus for 2nd half-year 1904	\$200 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000	\$49,289	\$10 div. & \$5 bonus for year end. 30/6/04	\$270 buyers
Howarth Frigate, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$100	\$60,000	none	\$14 for 1903	\$19 sellers
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	6,000	\$68	\$68	\$55,500	\$489	{10 div. and \$1 1/2 bonus for 1903	\$500 sellers
Riley Hargreaves & Co., Limited	6,000	\$100	\$100	\$150,000	\$4,936	\$7 dividend	Tls. 16 1/2
Do. (Preference)	2,750	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 900,000	Tls. 48,153	Tls. 5 interim for 1904/5	Tls. 18 1/2 buyers
S. C. Farman, Boyd & Co., Limited	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 187,210	Tls. 10,711	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1904	\$391
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company	37,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 59,880	Tls. 10,711	\$20 for 2nd half year making \$26 for 1904	Tls. 190
Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited	37,000	\$100	\$100	\$2,100,000	\$206,635	Tls. 18 for 1904	\$33 sales
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 17,500	Tls. 2,762	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1904	Tls. 140 sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.							
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	Tls. 34,000	\$9,989	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 9	\$21 sellers
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 8,000	Tls. 806	Final of 60 cents making \$1.80 for 1904	\$80
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15	\$20,000	\$1,502	None	\$8 sellers
Do. (Founders)	133	\$15	\$15	none	none	{Preferential of 7 per cent for 1904	\$145 sellers
Do. (New Issue)	24,000	\$15	\$15	none	none		\$122 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000 \$10,000	\$3,554	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1904	Tls. 17 1/2
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$50,000	\$37,875	Final of \$6 making \$12 for 1904	\$15 sales
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai)	5,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 20,000	Tls. 7,202	Tls. 2 1/2 for the year ending 31.3.1905	\$40 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,000	\$1,958	\$3 for 1904	Tls. 120 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$377	{Tls. 3 final and Tls. 2 bonus making	Tls. 47 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	52,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 2,818,113	Tls. 40,166	{Tls. 8 for 1904	Tls. 125 buyers
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 670	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 for 1904	\$53 sales
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	7,720	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 67,500	Tls. 735	Final of \$1.70 making \$3.20 for 1904	Tls. 35 buyers
Wei-hai-wei Land and Building Company, Limited	3,764	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	none	Tls. 5,150	Tls. 4 for year ended 31.12.1903	\$164 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	14,500	\$50	\$50	none	Tls. 11,655	50 cents for the year ending 31.7.04	Tls. 36 sales
COTTON MILLS.							
Fwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	none	Interim of 3 1/2 a/c 1898	Tls. 39 sales
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$22,862	4 1/2 for 1897	\$100
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 50,000 Tls. 35,227	Tls. 13,619	\$125 for year ending 30.6.1900	\$91 sellers
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 10,000	First year	Tls. 70 sales
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 8,115	Tls. 22,050	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 9	\$125 sellers
CIGARS AND TOBACCO CO.							
Alphabre, Limited	300	\$200	\$200	none	Dr. P. 2,584	First year	\$125 sellers
Philippine Company, Limited	7,500	\$10	\$10	Tls. 24,820	Tls. 1,091	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 9	\$51 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 25,000	none	First year	\$30
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Anglo-German Brewing Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$161	6d. per share for 1903	\$36
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,504	Tls. 12/6	Tls. 12/6	none	\$1,182	\$3 for 1904	\$10
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	2,000	\$10	\$10	none	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	\$10
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	Tls. 30,000	Tls. 718	Tls. 5 for 1904	\$88
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	\$3,739	80 cents for 1904	\$29
China Light and Power Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,581	\$14 for year ending 31.7.1903	\$27 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$8,000	\$2,706	\$1 div. and \$2 1/2 bonus for 1903	\$24 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$7 1/2	\$12,500	\$95,054	\$3 for 1904	\$163
Fraser and Neave, Limited	4,000	\$10	\$10	\$20,000	\$7,551	Final of \$1 making \$2 1/2	\$47 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$7,625	1 1/2 div. and 2 1/2 bonus for 1903	\$160 buyers
Do. (New Issue)	21,000	\$20	\$20	Tls. 23,109	none	{100 cents for year ending 30.4.1904	\$17 1/2
Hall & Holtz, Limited	7,000	£10	£10	none	\$1,747	\$15 for year ending 30.11.1904	\$210 buyers
Hongkong & China Gas Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$3,796	Final of \$15 making \$17 for 1904	\$22 1/2
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,000	\$11,337	Final of 70 cents and 50 cts. bonus making	\$112 1/2
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,150	\$100	\$100	\$60,000	\$299	{Tls. 10 for year ended 30.6.1904	\$135 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$50,000	\$299	\$10 for 1904	\$17
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$299	Final of 70 cents and 50 cts. bonus making	\$112 1/2
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$3,500	\$299	{Tls. 10 for year ended 30.6.1904	\$135 buyers
Kata Brothers, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$475,000	\$2,400	Interim of 25	\$145 sales
Lane, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai)	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	Tls. 52,210	Tls. 35,449	1st quarterly of Tls. 7 1/2 paid 15.3.05	Tls. 27 1/2
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch en Landbouw	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	Tls. 52,210	Tls. 35,449	\$2 for year ended 31.10.1904	\$29
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch en Landbouw	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	Tls. 52,210	Tls. 35,449	Tls. 5 for 1903	Tls. 125 sales
Maynard and Company, Limited	3,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Dr. Tls. 117,638	Final of \$3 making \$5 for the year ending	\$14 sales
Mondon (E. L.) Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	\$833	{30.6.04	\$50
Moutrie & S. Company, Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$5,000	Dr. \$5,537	None	Tls. 125 sales
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$50	\$50	none	Dr. \$5,537	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 1 1/2 for 1904	Tls. 62 1/2
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8,011	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 14 for 1904	Tls. 195 sales
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company, Limited	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 10,247	Final of 37 1/2 making \$17 for 1904	Tls. 450 buyers
Shanghai Paper and Paper Company, Limited	4,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 17,720	\$24 for year ended 31.7.1904	\$30
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,700	\$20	\$20	Tls. 100,000	\$1,789	Final of 70 cents and 50 cts. bonus making	\$112 1/2
Singapore Dispensary, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	Dr. \$39,720	100 cents for year ended 31.5.04	\$35 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$3,444	\$10 for second half-year 1904	\$70 buyers
Team Laundry Company, Limited	10,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$3,444	\$10 for second half-year 1904	\$70 buyers
Straits Ice Company, Limited	250,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,000	\$84,813	\$1 div. and 35 cents bonus for half year	\$444 buyers
Straits Trading Company, Limited	250,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,000	Tls. 1,035	Tls. 2 for half year	Tls. 110
Tientsin Native City Waterworks Company, Ltd.	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 2,211	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 8 for 1903/4	\$6 1/2
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,359	Tls. 2,211	{100 cents for year ended 31.5.1904	\$6 1/2
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	2,000	\$10	\$10	\$20,000	\$180	\$22.70 for year ended 31.5.1904	\$10 1/2
Do. (Founders)	2,000	\$10	\$10	\$20,000	\$180	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1904	\$1 1/2
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$20,000	\$6,996	Interim of 50 cents for year 1904/1905	\$1 1/2
William Powell, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$20,000	\$6,996	Interim of 50 cents for year 1904/1905	\$1 1/2